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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 262— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1929. ONE ANNA

OCCASION FOR NEITHER JUBILIATION NOR SCEPTICISM

Mrs. Naidu Explains Her Attitude.

BRITISH WISDOM ON TRIAL, SAYS MR. HASAN IMAM.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

With a view to clearing the air of any possible misunderstanding of her attitude in regard to the Viceregal announcement, as a consequence of her signing the Bombay Leaders' Manifesto first and the Delhi Leaders' Manifesto also subsequently, especially in the light of the latest statement of certain Bombay leaders deprecating the "bargaining spirit" of the Delhi Conference, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has issued a statement to the Press contending, in effect, that there is no fundamental difference between the Bombay and the Delhi resolutions. Mrs. Naidu says:—

"During the past few days innumerable expressions of individual and collective opinion connoting varying degrees of satisfaction, uncertainty or suspicion have blown about the path of the Viceregal pronouncement, thick as the leaves in Valombrosa. If it be true, as I admit, that there is no occasion for undue jubilation there is equally no warrant for an attitude of excessive scepticism bordering on cynical distrust as though some pitfall lay concealed for the feet of the unwary in the terms of Lord Irwin's Declaration

"A WEIGHTY DOCUMENT."

We have before us a weighty document issued under the most responsible auspices which embodies a clear enunciation of policy and a radical revision of the procedure in respect of India, and promises a joint Conference of the members of the British Cabinet, representatives of Indian States, and the accredited leaders of the Indian people to formulate a scheme for the attainment of full Dominion Status suited to India's needs and carrying with it the willing assent of political India.

It behoves us to make a definite, dignified and, as far as possible, unanimous response, based on a careful analysis and a just apprehension of the true value and significance, both implicit and explicit, of the text and spirit of the announcement which undeniably is at once a testimony to an authentic act of British statesmanship and a tribute to the moral triumph of public opinion in India.

The Bombay leaders recorded, in a succinct and lucid resolution, their appreciation of the language and substance of His Excellency's statement on the 31st October. Two days later, prominent leaders representing diverse schools of political thought who assembled at Delhi implemented that appreciation in a resolution which, I maintain, despite distinguished opinions expressed to the contrary, was not fundamentally different to the Bombay resolution. But, in addition, the Delhi manifesto indicated certain preliminaries which in their opinion were essential to allay the widespread feeling of unrest in the country and to induce an atmosphere calculated to create sufficient sanction and authority behind the spokesmen of the Indian nation in their delicate and onerous task of carrying on negotiations with members of the British Cabinet in regard to the future Constitution and political status of India. So far from being a spirit of niggardly bargaining the Delhi leaders were animated solely by a genuine desire to promote a situation favourable to honourable and fruitful co-operation.

EMPHASISING CONDITIONS SUPERFLUOUS.

However, my own personal view is that it was unnecessary and superfluous to emphasise those conditions, valid and vital though they be to ensuring the success of the Round Table Conference. I trust that I am not too optimistic in my belief that those who had conceived the scheme were fully alive to the logical concomitants and legitimate implications of such a Conference. Nor could they have been unaware of the established conventions that naturally precede or coincide with such deliberations between two nations engaged in a sincere and serious effort to arrive at conclusions and agreements of mutual benefit. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy had already, on their own initiative, given their most earnest consideration to precisely such questions as were raised in the Delhi manifesto concerning a policy of general conciliation, amnesty to political prisoners, adequate representation to important organisations entitled to speak in the name and on behalf of political India and the necessity of convening at the earliest possible date a Conference for the harmonious solution of the most urgent and outstanding problem of India's future and freedom.—A. P.

A JUST DEMAND FOR AMNESTY.

—:o:—

"British Wisdom On Trial", Says Mr. Hasan Imam.

PATNA, Nov. 5.

Interviewed by the press on the Viceregal pronouncement Mr. Hasan Imam said: There can be no two opinions concerning the announcement made by Lord Irwin, nor can there be two opinions concerning the All-Parties' statement. Both are equally wise and both should be unexceptionable. Lord Irwin, by his announcement, has preserved the most important factor of the British Empire within the enclosure of that Empire. The All-Parties' statement to co-operate with Lord Irwin in the achievement indicated by the announcement is a service to India. The outburst in England whatever that be, can but be a passing one. The principle of the announcement is but only a recognition of the progress of human mind. The idea of those who are unused to it must be a new one, and no new idea has received support in its inception; but when the idea grows into an ideal as in course of time it must, the newness of the idea disappears and the outburst that attended its birth also disappears. So it will be with the present outburst in England. The outburst is futile. They may rage over it; they may foam over it; but no hysteria wipes out the fundamental facts of the Nation's aspirations. The Indians have aspirations and they are entitled to have their aspirations. It rests with the British people at present to goad Indians to aspire to complete independence or to consolidate them into friendly co-operation by means of which all

(Continued on Page 8).

REFORMS IN INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

—:o:—

Move To Give Latter A Voice In Conference.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM!

LONDON, Nov. 5.

That the Dominions also have a right to expect that they should also be allowed to have a voice in determining the pace of India's progress towards Dominion Status is the extraordinary claim which is made in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph," by its Diplomatic Correspondent. According to this correspondent, the Dominions expect that as the grant of Dominion Status to India will have repercussions on the Dominions also, the British Government should be guided by the Dominions or at least consult them as it does consult in regard to questions like the resumption of relation with Russia, etc.

The India Office, however, it is understood, strongly holds that the question of granting Dominion Status to India is not a matter for consultation with the Dominions. It appears that the object of those who press this claim on behalf of the Dominions is to overweight the proposed Round Table Conference with Dominion representati and to utilise them in putting a break upon the Indian National demands.—Free Press Beam Service.

Latest News.

LORDS' DEBATE ON INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The House of Lords was crowded with many Indians in the gallery and Mr. Wedgwood Benn and other Privy Councillors listened from the steps of the Throne when the debate opened on Lord Reading's motion. Lord Reading said that his sole object was to clarify the situation which had become, in some respects, obscure and even mysterious. He and his party had never contemplated a vote of censure o to seek party advantage. He did not object to Dominion Status as the ideal, but objected to the use of the term in this instance, because it had never been used hitherto in any formal document. The departure was perilous and would affect the prestige and authority of the Simon Commission.—Reuter.

—:o:—

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD CRITICISED.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the nine other signatories to the Muslim leaders' statement on the Viceroy's pronouncement issued on Saturday last, have issued a statement this evening that they are amazed to read the interpretation put by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on their statement. If Sir Chimanlal had read the statement through, they say, "he would have observed that what we said was that having regard to our experience in the past regarding the Nehru Report, we recommend that those persons who have lost the confidence of the people should be excluded from the Round Table Conference. It is for the public to say whether some or all the authors of the Nehru Report come under that category. We cannot understand how any one can call this statement unreasonable or fantastic, without going through its contents."—A. P.

A VICTORY FOR PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Warsaw.—Daszynski declares that Moscicki adjourned Parliament at his suggestion. Deputies describe the adjournment as a victory for Parliament, contending that Pilsudski hesitated to bring matters to head.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN POLISH DIET.

—:o:—

Cromwell Incident Re-enacted.

PILSUDSKI WALKS WITH 100 MILITARY OFFICERS.

LONDON, November 5.

Warsaw.—What is going to happen when the Parliament opens to-day is question the whole country is excitedly asking following latest episode in quarrel between Dictator Pilsudski and the Parliament.

The former recently took 100 armed officers to the Diet and overawed Deputies. The Speaker refused to open proceedings until 5th November. The Speaker yesterday wrote to President Mosicki demanding the dissolution of the Diet or the resignation of the Government as the Deputies refuse to endure Dictator Pilsudski's unbridled insults.

Serious clash between the Dictator and the Parliament at present seems inevitable.—Reuter.

POLISH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED FOR MONTH.

—:o:—

Crisis Temporarily Disposed Of.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Warsaw.—Parliament has been adjourned for a month by a presidential decree, thus temporarily disposing of the crisis resulting from Dictator Pilsudski's military demonstration in the Diet on October 31. M. Daszinski, President of the Diet had taken elaborate precautions to exclude the military from to-day's session which he had convened in defiance of Dictator Pilsudski. Guards were instructed to admit only ticket-bearers and official personages. But Moscicki, President of the Republic sided with Dictator Pilsudski and by his decree circumvented M. Daszinski.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Meeting Of Working Committee At Delhi.

POONA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Shafee Daoodi, M.L.A., Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, writes to the Press:—

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference will take place on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at Hakim Jamil Khan's residence at Delhi. Members will kindly make it a point to attend as important and far-reaching decisions regarding the present political situation are coming up before the meeting.—A. P.

MALARIA AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.

—:o:—

WHITLEY COMMISSION AT DELHI.

NEW DELHI, November 4

The Labour Commission examined Major Webb, Assistant Director of Health, who did not favour the introduction of sickness insurance in the present stage of Indias' education and unless malaria was controlled. The elimination of malaria would lead to a tional efficiency.

Mr. J. A. Woodhead stated that although the Government were adverse to the system of recruiting seamen through brokers, they had not been able to do away with it.

OVERTIME IN GOVT. PRESS.

Mr. E. E. Coombs, Controlling of Printing and Stationary, said that they had had to resort to overtime working in five winter months, more especially when the Central Legislature was in session The remedy was reduction of the volume of work.

The Labour Commission arrives Ajmer on the 10th evening. The next day they visit the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops and the New Weaving and Trading Company's Factory, and examine the General Secretary Railway Workers Federation and two representatives of the Railway. On the 12th, Mr. Abel, Inspector of Fac-

SPECIAL PRISON FOR POLITICALS.

Better Treatment And No Handcuffs.

PUNJAB JAIL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The Jail Enquiry Committee which submitted an almost unanimous Report last week, it is understood, made the following recommendations among others:—

That every prisoner convicted of non-violent crimes, defamation, and other offences not involving moral turpitude be treated as special class prisoners, that they be given annas 12 as food allowance and be allowed to supplement it by diet from outside, and be supplied with light up to 10 in the night, and that they be allowed access to all literature of the Jail library, two daily newspapers, English or Vernacular. They should also be allowed to wear their own clothes, to interview relations once in two weeks, and to write letters once a week.

That political prisoners convicted of violence be placed in a division, and according to their education, and culture, be allowed 10 annas per day, be given papers and other literature.

All under-trial prisoners are to be treated alike. Special class prisoners and all under-trial prisoners to be allowed to sleep outside during summer.

SPECIAL PRISON FOR POLITICALS.

That a Political Prisoners' Jail at an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs be constructed at Madhopur District, Gurdaspore on the Ravi, for special class prisoners containing 250 cells.

That unless absolutely necessary no under-trial prisoners shall be handcuffed. Political prisoners be allowed to travel inter class. It is further understood that two-third of the Members of the Inquiry Committee recommended release of Martial Law, Akali and 1915 "Conspiracy" prisoners."—Free Press.

Italian Ambassador In Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Berlin.—Count Marescotti, the Italian Ambassador, who was recalled to Rome in connection with the disappearance of the diplomatic cipher has returned to his duties.—Reuter.

Duke Of Gloucester Not Coming To India.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The War Office discounts the report that the Duke of Gloucester would go to India with Tenth Hussars. It is stated that so far as at present known that regiment is not going to India.—Reuter.

Banking Enquiry For England.

LONDON, November 5.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Snowden announced the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the banking, finance and credit with object of promoting development of trade, commerce and employment of labour. Fourteen members of Committee include bankers, industrialists, economists and one ex-Communist.—Reuter.

POLITICAL CRISIS NOT IMMINENT

Lord Reading To Lead Attack In Lords.

"BLINDNESS OF LORD READING AND HIS FELLOWS," SAYS "DAILY HERALD."

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Rugby.—In the House of Lords to-morrow, and in the House of Commons on Thursday, the recent statements concerning India will be debated, but reports that a political crisis on the subject is imminent, should be accepted with reserve. The reflections of politicians during the week-end have served to modify the views of critics of the procedure adopted.

It is now more generally recognised that the most important development that emerges from last week's statement is the proposal on the initiative of Sir John Simon that the terms of reference of the Statutory Commission should be extended to include the problems of Indian States as well as those of British India, and that following upon the Commission's report there should be a three-cornered conference before legislation is drafted.

CRITICISM ABATES.

This change in the procedure, it is now seen, is also an essential feature of the Viceroy's announcement in India and the criticism originally directed against his use of the phrase "Dominion Status" to describe the ultimate purpose of British policy is less pronounced in view of the fact that it has been said repeatedly in this connection during the past ten years.

On the other hand, it is apparent from the telegrams published in the press that the statement generally has had a good effect in India. It is significant that Indian opinion displays more interest in the Conference proposal than in the reference to Dominion Status. This project, according to press reports, is regarded as indicating determination on the part of Britain to associate Indian opinion, as expressed by Indian representatives, in drafting these reforms.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

Much interest, however, attaches to this week's Parliamentary debates, and in the Lords, the discussion will be open by the former Viceroy, Lord Reading, and probably Lord Birkenhead, formerly Secretary of State for India, will speak. It is possible that Lord Burnham, who is a member of the Simon Commission, may also take part.

In the Commons' Debate, a speech by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Baldwin, who with other political leaders, was consulted by the Prime Minister before the reply was sent to Sir John Simon's letter will follow the statement by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

Newspapers state that Sir John Simon may take part in the debate. —B.O.W.

INDIA DEBATE IN LORDS.

Ex-Satrap's Lead.

LONDON, November 5.

Although no fireworks are now expected in Thursday's debate on India in the House of Commons the Government is faced with more menacing situation in the House of Lords to day when Lord Reading will draw attention to the Viceroy's declaration and ask the Government to "state reasons for extraordinary course of making this pronouncement without having consulted the Statutory Commission thereon and before the Commission has reported".

Lord Reading will also ask whether the declaration implies any change in the policy or in time when the Dominion Status may be attained.—Reuter.

"Daily Herald" On Debate In Lords.

—:o:—

LONDON, November 5.

The "Daily Herald" in a leader in connection with the debate in the House of Lords says suggestion that Sir J. Simon's opinion should be allowed to overrule the opinion of the Viceroy or of the Secretary of State is grotesque. The real attack is not because Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn used powers and accepted responsibility which are constitutionally theirs but because Lord Reading and his fellows, in their blindness, rigidly oppose the only policy which will ensure peaceful evolution of India towards the status which has been solemnly promised repeatedly during the past twelve years."—Reuter.

"A. B. PATRIKA" ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The "Amritbazar Patrika" commenting on the leaders' statement opines:—It is not an offer of unqualified co-operation. The Viceroy's announcement announces nothing more than a gesture of goor will. So the leaders' statement is a reciprocal gesture. The Independence movement is not dead because of the leaders' statement. The attitude of Indians will depend on the future action of the Government.—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IS NOT KILLED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Maintaining that the Independence movement is not killed, "Liberty" says: "The resolution of the Calcutta Congress binds every individual member of the Congress and unless the British Government is prepared to give a clear and early answer to the leaders' statement, the Congress will have to pursue the Calcutta resolution to its logical conclusion.—Free Press.

ONE MORE ON PROSCRIBED LIST.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Bengal Government have forfeited the book entitled, "Youvaner Dak," (i.e., the Call to Youth) edited by Sjt. Subhas Bose on the ground that the book contains seditious passages.—Free Press.

POLITICAL CRISIS OVER INDIA PASSING.

—:o:—

Tories Afraid Of Producing "Damaging Effect."

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Newspapers agree that the political crisis over India is passing. Parliamentary correspondents forecast that the Conservative leaders will be careful so to treat matters during the debate as to avoid as far as possible any risk of their utterances producing a damaging effect in India. It is stated that there will not be division in the Commons on Thursday as the debate will occur on a formal motion for adjournment.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

(For Details See Page 7.)

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. WALTER ROGERS AND CO. AND ALSO ONE 2-SEATER "FORD" MOTOR CAR LYING IN THE GODOWN AT DARUKHANA, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1625 of 1929 (Harischandra Mangesh Sanzgiri and others vs. F. E. Francis), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot or in separate lots at Darukhana, Mazagon:—

A large stock-in-trade of railway materials of the above Company comprising India rubber and vacuum brake fittings and mechanical fittings, such as brown Linoleum India rubber belts, cushions, diaphragms, hose-pipes, embeded suction hose, neck, joint and rolling rings, white rubber sheets, grip washers, enamelled iron plates, signal discs, springs triumph pairs, cast iron dummy plugs, couplings, push cocks and taps, conduit piping for alarm chain and Bon galvanised chain for alarm signal, brass bolts, nipples and balls, iron studs, mild steel bars, swan necks, ebonite rods, siluminite sheets, sack, cells, lead sheets and bolts, iron sockets, gum tubing, various gas fittings, etc., oil engines 5 h.-p., valve testing, rubber valve cutting and lead cutting machines, one 2-seater "Ford" motor car, hand-cart, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, AUSTRIAN SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 232 of 1929 (Parker vs. Marker), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Office furniture such as 1 Austrian safe on stand, writing tables, cupboards, benches, wall-clock, chairs, copying press, etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT MAROL AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAROL IN ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Leonard Cresto (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee and pursuant to the Order of the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court dated the 24th day of September 1929, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 6th November 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Insolvent and of the Mortgagee in the undermentioned property free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those three several pieces of vacant land situate at Marol in the District of Bombay Suburban, Taluka South Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 4,897 square yards or thereabouts bearing Entry Nos. 633, 637 and 653, Survey Nos. 56, 56 and 59, Pot Nos. 1, 5 and 1 and the total area, whereof is 57-1/4 Guntñas and Assessment Rs. 11-2-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Patell & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 110, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE and HEAR
The heart of New York Laid Bare in this Amazing Drama
"BROADWAY"
100% Talking, Singing and Dancing
UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Triumph
OF THE
Scarlet Pimpernel
FEATURING
MATHESON LANG
A Brilliant Production of the Tragic Days of the French Revolution portrayed with rare distinction from the NOVEL OF BARONESS ORCZY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
GEO. T. BATTY
Presents
THE FOLLIES OF 1930
Direct from London.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
THE GUJARATI AMATEURS will present
KAKA-NI-SHASHI.
On 29th November, at 9 p.m.
Prices from Rs. 10/- down to Rs 4-8.
Plans at the theatre from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND OPENING of the
RIALTO

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
Love of 800 years ago for lovers of to-day!
"ROBIN HOOD"
"ROBIN HOOD"
WITH
Douglas Fairbanks
Note your Engagement!

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.

Excels even Genuine Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10 per carat. Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.
3, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

"They also serve who stand and wait"

You will be serving yourself if you will wait and see

NEXT SATURDAY

A picture entirely Indian but absolutely superior to any of the films you have seen

It Was Exhibited at Calcutta Continuously for 24 Weeks in one Theatre.

Kapal Kundla

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
have taken particular care to produce this picture

Featuring
SITA DEVI, INDIRA DEVI and Miss PATIENCE COOPER

The Story is the screen adaptation from
BANKIM CHANDRA'S
most famous novel of the same name

NEXT SATURDAY AT
WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

Good Luck to our Patrons
Grand Success — Great Rush
Second Week — SEE TO NIGHT.
Krishna Film Co's. Romantic Production
VEER RATHOD
Awespiring actions of dare devil Stars Hair raising climax of the Plot, thundering and dreadful deeds which will amaze you from Beginning to the End. Story full of
LOVE—THRILLS and ROMANCE
Also STAGE DANCES by
Miss BLANCHE and Miss ANUSUYA
On stage with Beautiful Song and Music
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday at 3 p.m. Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
COMING—Next Week
TRIUMPH—Vishnu Film Co's Production.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTIST'S Super Production
THE ROARING LION
Featuring Miss JAMNA Miss HIRA and other famous stars
Story by:—Mr. PESSI KARANI,
Directed by.—Mr. HOMI MASTER,
DO YOU REMEMBER?
That a wise enemy is better than a foolish friend
SEE THIS PICTURE
Without fail as it is worth seeing
DAILY (4) Shows
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 16 To 19 Points Lower.

WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET ENCOURAGE SELLING.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points and declined further on increased selling pressure stimulated by weakness of Wall Street and unfavourable spot demand. Several private crop estimates were issued showing some increase in the yield. The market closed a net decline of 16 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 17.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 19 points. Spot Cotton prices lost one dollar per bale and closed at 17.47c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted 92.000 bales while exports to Great Britain were 18.000 bales and to the Continent 29,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton future market opened rather steady at a decline of 3 to 2 points but eased off on liquidation believed on account of a defaulting members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points and sales amounted to 5.000 bales only.

The Egyptian Government estimates the crop at 1,112,492 cantars Sakels against 2,550,000 last year with 6,341,877 other varieties against 5,40.000 cantars. The Egyptian cotton futures marke was easy and closed at a decline of 18 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 15 penny level.

Empire Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points with January 9.42 and March 9.46.

Fossick Bureau estimate the crop 150.20.000 bales and Ginnings upto 31st Oct. are estimated 11,200,000 bales. The Southern Cotton Co. estimate crop 14,472,000 bales Norman Meyer and Co. estimate the crop at 14,700,000 bales. There is a general tendency to increase crop estimates. Cotton has ceased to act on its own merits and prices are guided by outside influences. At present prices are swayed by the weakness of Wall Street. It is said that American industry is passing through a period of prosperity and satisfactory dividends encouraged extensive speculation. The enormous speculation on the Stock Exchange was anticipated to end in a crisis and several attempts were made to check speculative fever but proved useless. The overbought condition went on months after months and its readjustment was overdue. At present the overbought condition is being corrected and there is no reason for any anxiety as Banks are offering large loans at cheaper rates. Those who have experiences of crisis will realise that the general conditions are always to a healthier state and as soon as confidence is restored, prices will begin to harden the technical situation of raw cotton healthy as the Carlisle estimates World's consumption of American cotton during the first two months of the present season namely August and September as 2,362,000 bales against 2,360,000 bales for the same period of the last season. Although prices may decline somewhat further in the near future, we see no reason to follow the decline and prefer purchases on declines.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. December highest 17.84. Lowest 17.67 January Highest 17.87 (opening) lowest 17.78 (2.55 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 4th Nov. 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.—"Decline caused by tendency to increase crop estimates, small trade demand."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Fossick estimates crop 15,020000 ginned 11,200,000 bales.

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by weakness of Wall Street and an unfavourable spot demand."

DECLINE IN WHEAT.

Liverpool Nov. 4.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. cables as under:—

'New decline in Wall Street influenced Wheat."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 4.

December	17.70—16
January	17.80—15
March	18.10—18
May	18.36—19
July	18.47—19
Middling Spot	17.90—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 4.

December	17.61—12
January	17.73—19
Middling Spot	17.47—20

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	17.90
March	18.21
May	18.47
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
January	17.84
March	18.14
May	18.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 4.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 92,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 18,000 bales

Day's Exports to the continent 29,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

	Opening.	Closing
November		9.45
December		9.50—11
January	9.62	9.55—10
February		9.57
March	9.71	9.65—09
April		9.66
May	9.80	9.73—09
June		9.73
July		9.76—09
August		9.74
September		9.77
October		9.81
November		9.79
Middling Spot		9.86—03
January 1931		9.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Sales at Liverpool 5.000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 bales

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Scinde Fully Good	5.89
Scinde Fine	6.05
Scinde Superfine	6.30
Bengal Good	5.55
Bengal Fully Good	5.80
Bengal Fine	6.05
Oomra Good	6.70
Oomra Fully Good	7.00
Oomra Fine	7.30
Broach Fully God	7.90
Broach Fine	8.15
Broach Superfine	8.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

November	14.23
January	14.41
March	14.61
May	14.86
July	15.08
November	15.36
Sakellaridis FGF Spot	15.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£126
National Bank	£48-1/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-1/2
Conversion Loan	£93-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-7/4£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67
Consols	£53-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£99-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£90-/3

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 4.

Demand Bills 487.21

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 4.

Copper Braziers	£94-1/2
Yellow Metal	£71
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13
Tin, English Ingots	£182-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 4.

Silver Featureless. Very little doing. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-15/16
Forward	23-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	5 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	5 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-13/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-13/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 4.

T T Berlin on London	20.39-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.12
T T Berne on London	25.17
T T Paris on London	123.84
T T London on Prague	164.65

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 4.

Coffee. Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 12-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Quoted Dec/Jan. £8/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £17/2/6
Rapeseed Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £19/0/0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec £23/7/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers April/May £21/5/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. £20/5/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/7/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Dec. 42/3
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Jan/April 41/3

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 4.

Rozario Santa, Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers No. 43/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. 43/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Shipped Sellers Shipping 46/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1h. Spot 8-9/16d. Sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 525 per ton; Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton;; Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124 per ton

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH & CO.)

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Dec. close at s 8/11 3/4d. 2-7/8d.
Mar. close at s 9/7 1/8d. 2-5/8d.
May close at s 9/10 1/4d. 2-1/2d.
Wheat Chicago Market.

Chicago, Nov. 4.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1-24-3/4 3-3/8.
Mar. per bushel dol 1.31-1/2 3-3/4
May per bushel dol. 1.35-1/8 3-5/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations: Nov. 4.
Nov. 22.45 s.
Feb. 20.15 s.

THE NEW INDA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 19.9
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For Asthama and Broncho-Pneumonia
And
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Tonic for Rachitis children and blessing to pregnant women before and after delivery. Prepared by well-known Italian Doctors
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Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium.
For these medicines Gold Medal and Certificates have been awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry of Turin (Italy) and well-known Hospitals & Doctors.
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SHAW FRIEND & Co.
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JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F.	Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/10-1/2 Sellers.
Jan/March per cwt	12/1-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay. Oct/Dec. per cwt.	11/11-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi. Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/0-1/4 Sellers.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929		ALL	
9 Nov.	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,660
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec	Naldera x ..		16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,61.
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1931			
4 Jan	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,502
22 „	Ranpura ..		10,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,085
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,61.
17 „	Morea (Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,502
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,672
		TRANSHIPMENT	
3 May,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		16,732
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

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Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
6th Nov.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
6th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
8th Nov.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi	
9th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.	
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder. P'Okha & C'Mandvi.	
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Porebunder	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	602	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	2/ Nov.
Rakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	227 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	a 25Dec
*Tokiwa Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers !	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 27 Nov	4 Dec.
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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Allahabad Bank Ltd.

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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

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Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
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Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

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Deobund.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.

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Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

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Fengtien	Nagasaki	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
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Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.

opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

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Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
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Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

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PEPS

For

COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS SORE THROAT, 'FLU & BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

PEPS are a handy tablet medicine specially devised to ward off threatened dangers to throat and lungs and to strengthen 'the weak spots' where treacherous colds and chills are most liable to get you.

As Peps dissolve in the mouth, certain volatile medicaments are released in the form of fumes. As these fumes are *breathed in* they have a direct soothing, antiseptic and invigorating action on the delicate membranes of the throat and all air-passages to the lungs.

Take Peps to soothe and heal your bronchials, to help the breathing, to relieve the chest and end that troublesome cough. Take them regularly every day as a safeguard against colds, sore throat and influenza.

Get a bottle of PEPS to-day! Of chemists and medicine dealers everywhere. Full directions and handy corkscrew enclosed. PRICE One Rupee.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.

A R1974

WANTED.—10 PRACTISING LAWYERS to work in spare hours for a publishing house. Only candidates capable of furnishing practical proof of their ability in book writing need apply, to Box No. 2382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1981

WANTED—PROVINCIAL SOLE AGENTS throughout India for "CRYSTALAHEE" (Powder Glue.) Largely used by cotton mills printers, stationers, binders aerated water factories, hat makers, etc. Makes fifteen pounds of liquid glue for annas seven only. Very important agency in right hands. Those able to organise satisfactorily sub-agencies throughout their province in all important towns need only apply for samples and agency terms to M. S. BHUMGARA AND SON, G. P. O. Box 570, Bombay.

A R1976

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1-2. Letters from (1) the President of a public meeting of Sanatani Hindus of Bombay and (2) Secretary, Vidwat Parishad—Forwarding copies of resolutions passed at a meeting of Sanatani Hindus and Vidwat Parishad, respectively, protesting against the policy adopted by the Municipality for closing down the wells and water tanks in the City.

3. Letter from the President, International Federation of Buildings and Public Works—Inviting the Corporation to appoint a representative to attend the Fifth International Congress of Buildings and Public Works to be held in London in May next.

4. Letter from the Trustees of the Bombay District Benevolent Society—Applying for a renewal of the grant given by the Corporation to the Society.

5. Letter from Professor H. A. Date—Applying for a grant-in-aid for his School for the Deaf Mutes.

6. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society—Requesting that a grant may be given to the Society as was done in the past.

7. Letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council—Applying for a grant-in-aid to carry on the work of the Council.

8. Letter from the Secretary, People's Free Hospital—Requesting that the old grant of Rs. 7,200 given to the Hospital, which has been reduced to Rs. 5,000, may be restored.

9. Letter from the President, Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal—Requesting that a grant-in-aid may be given to an Ayurvedic Dispensary opened at Dongri.

10. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, National Baby and Health Week, Bombay—Applying for a grant-in-aid towards the National Baby and Health Week.

11. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Requesting that the grant-in-aid given by the Corporation to his Institution may be increased.

12. Letter from the Sister Superioress, St. Catherine's Rescue Home—Forwarding copy of a report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Rescue Home.

13. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Women's Committe on Educational and Social Reform—Forwarding copy of a resolution passed at the Fourth Session of the Bombay Women's Conference expressing opinion that the refusal of the Bombay Government to give sanction to the request of the Corporation to extend the Compulsory Primary Education Act to B and E Wards is a retrograde step.

14. Letter from Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji, Chairman, Bai Gulabbai H. Shah Memorial Committee—Regarding the naming of the Kalbadevi Gujrati Girls' School.

15-16. Letters from Mr. D. S. Gupte and others—Regarding the condition of (15) Naigaum Municipal Gujrati School Building and (16) Wadala Marathi Boys' School Building.

17. Letter from Mr. N. M. Kadam and others—Regarding the location of certain Municipal schools at Parel in chawls occupied by Mill hands.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

18. Recommending sanction to the payment of allowance to Dr. A. Karmally for working as Acting Fire Brigade Surgeon from 12th July 1929 to 3rd August 1929.

19. (a) Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 59,578-11-10 being made to meet certain charges incurred by the different departments of the Municipality. (b) Forwarding for information the Committee's Resolution requesting the Commisioner to issue instructions to the Heads of Departments not to incur excess expenditure without previous sanction of the proper authorities.

20. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Audiors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

21. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letter regarding the general principles applicable to Government contracts particularly regarding payments to contractors and the orders passed thereon.

22. Giving sanction, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation to an employee of the Water Works Department being allowed to draw a salary mentioned therein.

23. Requesting sanction to a fee of Rs. 130 being levied from the Indore Municipality for giving training to their Mechanical Engineer and Water Works Supervisor.

24. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 4,60,000 being made for the payment of subvention to house owners for converting insanitary basket privies into water closets.

25. Recommending sanction to the savings accrued out of the grant provided for the construction of Mangs' quarters at the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital being utilized for providing a trellis separating the structures from other buildings in the Hospital compound.

26. Recommending sanction to the Establishment Schedule of the nursing and labour staff of the K. E. M. Hospital being varied as proposed by the Commissioner.

27-28. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (27) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (28) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Commitee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTER

29. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo Kaldukar and others, suggesting that education up to the 4th Standard may be sanctioned to be given in the Mahim Mori Road School.

30. Regarding the question of constructing a semi-permanent school building at Bhawanishanker Road, Dadar.

31. Recommending that the Assistant Lady Superintendent, Municipal Urdu Schools, may be allowed to subscribe to the Provident Fund from the date of her joining Municipal service.

32. (a) Requesting that the Committee may be authorized to pay a special grant of Rs. 750 to the Kanji Karamsey Mandvi School. (b) Letter from Mrs. Hansa Mehta—Member Schools Committee, on the same subject.

33. Submitting a report as to the desirability of opening a Free Reading Room and Library in B Ward.

34. Requesting sanction to a duty allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem being paid to 5 peons of the Committee's Office for working at late hours.

35. Submitting a quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

36. Regarding the question of increasing the period of casual leave granted to lady teachers so as to remove certain hardships caused to them.

37. Sumbitting a report as to the question of refunding to the Municipal Fund the difference between the actual and budgetted opening balance of the School Fund for the year 1929-30.

38. Submitting a further report on the question of the provision of school buildings in "F" and "G" Wards.

39-40. Submitting a report as to the advisability of opening a Municipal Free Library at (39) Madanpura and (40) Kamatipura.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

41. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

42. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

43. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

44. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

45-50. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (45) Rs. 132-11-0 to a retired halalkhore of the Health Department, (46) Rs. 131-7-0 to a retired halalkhore woman of the Health Department, (47) Rs. 129-15-0 to another retired halalkhore woman of the Health Department, (48) Rs. 131-7-0 to a retired halalkhore woman of the Health Department, (49) Rs. 132 to the widow of a plungerman in the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department and (50) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired halalkhore of the Health Department.

51. Requesting sanction to the payment to a Chowkidar in the Road Department who was dismissed from Municipal service of the Municipal contribution to his Provident Fund Account.

52. Requesting sanction to the cancellation of an agreement entered into by Mr. Narayan Jagannath Purao with the Municipality for the purchase of certain Municipal plots of land.

53. Submitting a further report on an application from a female employee of the Health Department for a gratuity.

54. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1929.

55. Requesting sanction to a piece of set-back land at Maruti Street being leased to Mr. Khushaldas Harjiwandas Bhawsar.

56. Requesting sanction to a piece of Municipal land at Bhawanishankar Road being sold to the Brahmin Seva Mandal, Dadar.

57. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1928-29 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

58. Government Letter regarding the question of the nomination of the Municipal Commissioner on the Port Trust Board.

59. Letter from Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Submitting a report of the action taken by him with regard to certain matters relating to the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

60. Letter from Mrs. Jehangir R. Patell—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband the late Mr. J. R. Patell.

61. Letter from Mr. Ramji Bharmal Shah—Requesting that the leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings granted to him may be extended upto the end of December 1929.

62. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain committees owing to their absence from the Committees' meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

63. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For appointing Mr. I. S. Patel to be a member of the Grants-in-Aid Committee.

64. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Roads Committee to expedite their report on the question of the prevention of fatalities occurring by collapse of houses.

65-67. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(65) For requesting the Roads Committee to expedite their report on the question of the revision of the Building Bye-laws and (66-67). For requesting the Standing Committee (66) to consider the advisability of constructing a building in the Hornby Road, Ballard Pier Estate, in order to induce other people to construct buildings on the estate and (67) to make a provision in the ensuing Budget for providing a common table telephone in the office room where the Municipal Secretary's staff works.

68-69. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(68) For disapproving the policy of the Schools Committee in keeping untrained and inefficient teachers in Municipal Urdu Schools and (69) For obtaining certain particulars from the Schools Committee regarding the appointment of a typist in their office.

70. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of leasing a plot of land at Sukhlaji Street with a condition that the lessee shall provide in the buildings to be constructed suitable school accommodation for about a thousand school children on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,000 payable by the Municipality.

71. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of opening a Municipal Urdu Boys' and Girls' School at Bhoiwada Road, Parel.

72. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to the amalgamation of the Special Committees relating to Roads and Drainage.

73-75. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(73-74) For requesting the Commissioner to (73) provide a urinal at Cacell Cross Road and (74) level the Shivaji Park Ground and (75) For requesting the Standing Committee to provide a sum of Rs. 25 lacs in the ensuing Loan Works Budget for drainage of the north of the Island and for the improvement, etc., of Roads in G. Ward.

76. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded by Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing opinion that legislation should be undertaken by Government for the registration of domestic servants.

77. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For appointing Mr. M. A. Karanjwala to be a member of the Retrenchment and Reforms Advisory Committee.

78. From Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta—For requesting the Commissioner to submit a quarterly return of births in the various maternity institutions.

79-80. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(79) For laying down that all communications received from Government should be placed simultaneously before the Corporation and the respective Special Commitees and (80) For expressing opinion that on account of growing liabilities of the Corporation, it is necessary to revise the financial arrangements between the Municipality and the Local and Imperial Governments.

81-82. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—(81) For requesting the Public Health Committee to make a thorough investigation into the housing condition of Municipal Sweepers in the various wards of the city and (82) For expressing opinion that no municipal plots or property should be let for carrying on any kind of gambling.

83. From Mr. B. T. Desai, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji and other Councillors—For informing the Collector of Bombay that it is very undesirable to grant permission for the transfer of a liquor shop from Mandvi Koliwada to Kalbadevi.

84. From Mr. F. R. Hirjibehedin—For obtaining certain particulars from the Schools Committee regarding school buildings in F and G Wards.

85. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas and other Councillors—For expressing opinion that due notice should be given as to when urgency for an item is to be asked for by the Commissioner or Chairman of the Standing Committee.

86. From Mr. S. Meherbux, seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle—For obtaining a report as to whether it is a fact that the Mahomedan Burial Ground near Mahim Station is quite full.

87-88. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—(87) For appointing a Committee to enquire into certain complaints about corruption in the Municipal Workshops and (88) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the installation of electric crushers at Carnac Bunder.

89. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to require owners of houses of more than one upper floor to provide pumps for forcing up water.

90. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the supply of water from Municipal lakes.

91. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Commissioner to improve a certain portion of Tulsi Pipe Road.

92. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to consider the desirability of requesting Government to undertake legislation for preventing persons with income of less than Rs. 500 per month from betting on the Race Course.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

93. (a) Regarding the question of the Drainage and Sewerage of the North of the Island and (b) Letter from Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla on the same subject.

94. Regarding the question of exempting Aspen wood from Town Duty.

95. Regarding the question of making a representation to Government in regard to their grant towards the construction of Primary School buildings in the City.

96. Regarding an enquiry into the various causes of the high cost of living in Bombay.

97. Regarding the work done by Mr. N. D. Mehta as Retrenchment and Reforms Adviser.

98. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

99. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th November, 1929.

33073

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NITROGEN (INDIA) LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company held at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on the 15th day of October, 1929, the following Special Resolution was passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meetinng of the said Company held at the same place on the 30th day of October, 1929, the said resolution was duly confirmed, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and that Manekshah Pestonji Mehta of Bombay be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Dated this 30th day of October, 1929.

M. P. MEHTA,
Secretary.

33072A

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
NITROGEN (INDIA) LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

PURSUANT to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at E. D. Sasseon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on TUESDAY, 26th November, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 4th November, 1929.

M. P. MEHTA,
Liquidator.

33072B

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned Arnhold & Co., Ltd., have purchased from Messrs. Nitrogen (India) Ltd., the Patent for rejuvenating exhausted electric bulbs and that henceforth they will carry on the business of rejuvenating electric bulbs heretofore carried on by the said Messrs. Nitrogen (India) Ltd. under the same process.

For and on behalf of
Arnhold & Co., Ltd.
JOSEPH WARE,
Manager.

33072C

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE.

(Bombay Presidency)
Poona City.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Local Self-Government Institute's Head Office at Poona. The applicant must be a graduate and must have practical experience of working in a local body. Salary Rs. 200—10—300 subject to the approval of the Provincial Council of the Institute. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, Post Box 5, Poona City, before the end of November, stating age, qualifications, caste and with testimonials. The appointment is subject to extension being sanctioned by the Council of the Institute from April, 1930.

33074

NOTICE.

The undersigned will be greatly obliged if the gentleman, who was the very first to render great assistance on the alarm of fire on the premises of the Library—"Sukhadwala Building", on the evening of Saturday, the 19th October 1929, would kindly call on him.

By Order,
VINAYAK A. J. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary to the Trustees,
People's Free Reading Room and Library,
6, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R1982

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Western India Match Company, Limited, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, and having its registered Office at Vulcan House, Nicoll Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the Owner and Sole Proprietor of the Trade Mark, which consists of the word and drawing as shown on the Brand or Label affixed below and which is an exact facsimile of the one used by the said Company:—

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark, Brand or Label may be used by the Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark, Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

Declarations in respect of the said Trade-Mark, Brand or Label have been registered under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 with the Registrar of Bombay under No. Bom. 4011-1 on the 2nd September, 1929.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark, Brand or Label or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO., LTD.,
Post Box No. 254,
BOMBAY.

Dated 6th November, 1929.

33070

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT the junction of Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road, on WEDNESDAY the 13th November 1929 at 4-30 p.m. at the premises of the property.

Undtr instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Seth Vassonji Kalianji Ooka and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Seth Vajir Haji Contractor:—Firstly. The piece of land admeasuring about 1,643 Sq. Yds. situate on and being Plots Nos. 36 and 37 of the Board's Sandhurst Road East Estate with the dwelling house thereon forming a portion of the premises bearing New Survey No. 3067 part, 3066 part, 3075 part and 3077 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1512 part and 1517 part Mandvi Division, Municipal B Ward Nos. 2250 to 2253 and Street Nos. 309 to 333 and Ward Nos. 3346 to 3348 and 3353 and 3354 (1) and Street Nos. 5 to 15 and 6 to 16. Secondly. The piece of land admeasuring about 159 Sq. Yds. situate on the Sandhurst Road East Estate with the dwelling house thereon forming a portion of premises bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1512 part 1517 part Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality along with the firstly described premises.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the above Solicitors at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay City and Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

B.A. and B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Poppy Day Variety Entertainment, Royal Opera House, under the patronage of H. H. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes, 8-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

First LL.B and B. Comm. Examination Results University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

S. S. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Armistice Bill at the Town Hall under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day: Parade on the Cooperage H. E. the Governor of Bombay attending 10-35 a.m.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 a.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Laxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The O. S. K. steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 8th instant at daylight.

B. P. C. C.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at Congress Office.

SANKAT MOCHAN HANUMAN MANDIR.—With a view to appoint Trustees for looking after the management and general affairs of the Sankat Mochan Hanuman Mandir situated at Worli a meeting of patrons, sympathisers and well-wishers will be held on Sunday, (the 10th inst.), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD ESSAY COMPETITIONS.—The last date for submitting essays for Motiwalla Prize and Rustom Bharucha Prize Competitions is 10th November after which date they will not be accepted. The subjects are "Trade Unionism in India" and "English Playwrights of the 20th Century" respectively. A prize of Rs. 50/- will be awarded for each of the competitions. The composition should not exceed 5,000 words.

WHY DIE OF CHOLERA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a cinema film demonstration on "Why Die of Cholera" will be given by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker, in Madanpura Chawl on 7th and 9th inst. (Thursday and Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 2nd Nov. 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India	5,520,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	7,500,000
Total	13,020,000

LOST OR MISLAID

A Pearl necklace lost on the road or in the Hanging Gardens on 2nd November. Finders will be rewarded. Please communicate with,

JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA,
Coronation Building,
4th Floor, C. P. Tank Road.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

GOA LOTTERY CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday reserved judgment in the case in which William Cooper, a lithographer, Hari Hiroo, and Vincent Xavier Nazareth stand charged with having entered into an agreement in June last and in pursuance of that agreement committed forgery of Goa lottery tickets under sections 465, 420 and 120 B., I. P. C.

P. R. Furtado, formerly an agent for the sale of Goa lottery tickets, in reply to Mr. C. N. Kanuga, counsel for the first accused, stated that he knew Nazareth, the third accused, as well as Cooper, the first accused. Nazareth was living in a house opposite to his house in Sankli Street, Bombay. In August last, Nazareth's wife approached him with a box of forged Goa lottery tickets and expressed concern at the arrest of Hart and Stein De Cunha. She implored witness to convince her husband of the immediate necessity of destroying the tickets. Afterwards, witness met Nazareth and had a conversation with him.

In reply to his questions, the latter told him that there were many persons involved in the Goa lottery tickets affair. Nazareth also expressed anxiety to escape from British India. Witness suggested to him that there would be no necessity to do that as it would be possible to obtain the pardon of the Court by consenting to become approver.

Proceeding, witness said that Nazareth had given him a description of the manufacture of false tickets. Later, he (Nazareth) made a statement to him concerning the first accused as well. He said that the lottery tickets were forged in the press belonging to the first accused in the Fort area.

NOT AN INSOLVENT.

Cross-examined by the third accused, witness stated that he had not been declared an insolvent. But he applied to the High Court for an interim order to pay his creditors. He owed a small sum of money to his former employers, but against that amount, he had furnished a security.

Asked by Nazareth why he did not inform the police if he had heard about the forgery of lottery tickets, witness replied that he did not do so because he was not then aware as to where the tickets were kept.

Further questioned witness replied that Nazareth's wife herself betrayed her husband and told him the story of forged tickets.

Nazareth: Do you say that I came to you and told you everything?

Witness: Yes, you came because your wife told me the story first. Most of the conversation between you and me on the occasion took place in the presence of a pleader.

In reply to Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, witness deposed that he had known the first accused after h's (latter's) arrest.

Did you stand surety for Nazareth when he was arrested?—Yes But the money was not mine.

Were you not on friendly terms till then?—Yes.

You knew the police were making inquiries in regard to Goa lottery tickets frauds. Why did you not inform the police?—I did not inform the police because nobody inquired of me.

Did you tell your story to me learned friend or anybody defending the first accused?—No.

Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station was the next witness. In reply to the third accused, he said that he arrested the first accused on June 21 last in connection with the case in which Hart and D'Cunha were the accused. He also searched the office of the first accused when he found a genuine lottery ticket.

Judgment was reserved.

SHORTWAVE TRANSMISSION.—Messrs. Precious Electric Company has issued the following to press:—"Our Principals Messrs. N. V. Philips Radio, of Eindhoven, Holland, advise us by cable that the following transmissions will take place from their shortwave station at Huizen, Holland:—

Wednesday, the 6th inst., from 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Thursday, the 7th inst., Friday, the 8th inst., Saturday, the 9th inst., and Sunday, the 10th inst., from 6 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Indian Standard Time, Wavelength, 16.88 metres. —

"THE TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, who has now come out with his full name G.K.N., sees himself entirely routed. He talked of incest on the authority of one who himself was not sure of his translation I quoted chapter and verse and showed how the translator was misled. He and other Westerners not being aware of our peculiar idiomatic expressions and not being bred in our traditions tripped. In this commentary they forgot to weigh certain consequential words like as and came to hasty conclusions. Sometimes they jumbled up questions and answers and thus made a mess of their translations. They were however, honest enough to admit that they were not quite sure of their translations, because the language was obscure. All honour to these Westerners. Unlike G.K.N. they, with very few exceptions, admire the Avesta as a whole and the Magi. They recall the services rendered by the Magi to the world at large and the indebtedness of several religions to the Avesta and several of them go so far as to say that the teaching of the Avesta is purest and most moral. G.K.N. is a desperado and vainly tries to throw dust in the face of the sun. The only answer to his abuses is that notwithstanding the curses of blasphemous persons like him the Avesta lives and will live as long as the world lasts, and will continue to be admired not only by its votaries but by all real scholars. A few erratic and eccentric persons like him who are simply pedants and who prize license threaten to establish an atheistic sect of their own. Well the sooner they do it the better. The Avesta and the community will be richer by it; the gain will be on the side of the community and the Avesta. G.K.N. pedantically cites names of one or two renegades from Zoroastrians who joined the Christian faith and bueatful asks if I can name even a few Zoroastrians who became martyrs for the sake of their religion. His question shows him to be an ignoramus. Even a schoolgoing child san answer him boldly and proudly that we the present day Parsis and Zoroastrians are the descendants of hundreds of martyrs who left their own land and belongings for the sake of their religion. Were it not for their martyrdom the religion and the Zoroastrian community as such would have died several hundred years and not only we but the whole world would have been the poorer.

He and his ilk have again found a mare's nest. They take solace in the poor stuff of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji who is heart and soul for polygamy and urges Parsis to take to polygamy though he himself chooses to remain a celibate. They ask me to enter into arguments with him. My answer is I refuted him in the columns of the Gujarati papers at the time he published his stuff. I say your correspondent G.K.N. knows it and I again assert that he deliberately tries to mislead.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADON.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter that I addressed to the "Times of India" on Oct. 30, which that paper has not yet published. I trust you will kindly spare some space for it in the next issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

"A GIRGAUM RESIDENT."

To The Editor of the "Times of India."

Sir,—With reference to the editorial comments made by you in this morning's paper regarding the water supply of Bombay, allow me to point out one or two inaccurate statements appearing therein, so far as the water supply in Girgaum is concerned. After the statement made by the Municipal Commissioner on Sept. 10th, water was available in Girgaum for a certain number of hours at full pressure; but after about a fortnight or so, Girgaum is faced with serious inconvenience. People residing on 3rd and 4th floors get water only upto 6-30 or 7 in the morning and when all the taps on 1st and 2nd floors begin work, the residents of 3rd and 4th floor get absolutely no water. In the evenings water is available on 3rd and 4th floors only for about half an hour or so. Water does not reach, owing to very low pressure, the tanks and the flushes of latrines are not working, except for about half an hour or so in the morning only. You in the course of your editorial say that "full pressure is available for eleven hours out of twenty four." This statement perhaps may prove correct in case of the rest of the city except Girgaum—which is a very thickly populated centre and requires adequate water supply at least for a certain number of hours during the day. The public certainly realize the difficulties of the Municipal authorities. Owing to deficient rainfall this year, but the Municipal authorities must see to equal distribution of water supply to all parts of the city. When taps were working for twenty four hours at full pressure, all floors used to get water at any time, but now when taps on 1st and 2nd floors are working the higher floors do get absolutely no water. If according to your statement water is supplied at full presure for a couple of hours, there is no reason why the high levels should not get water at all. The Municipal authorities must inquire into the matter, so far as Girgaum is concerned and try to set things right.—Yours, etc.,

"A GIRGAUM RESIDENT."

Bombay, Oct. 30.

THE "NURSE CASE."

Evidence Of Municipal Employees.

ENTRIES IN REGISTERS CITED.

Further hearing of the "Nurse Case" was resumed by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of Bombay on Tuesday. In this case Ramabai Dinanath, a nurse, claims maintenance for two children from Dr. C. S. Thacker, a professor in the Grant Medical College, who she alleges under a false promise of marriage, carried on intimate relations with her.

Ganesh Naravan, Joshi, a clerk in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, examined by Mr. Kanuga for the respondent, produced mortality register for 1923. One of the entries in the book related to the death of Dr. Kanti Shankar Atmaram. He also deposed to an entry relating to the death of a female child of Kanti Atmaram.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maneckshа, witness admitted that he had no personal knowlede of these entries.

Jehangir Contractor, record-Keeper of the Vaccination Department, produced a register for 1925 containing entries of children vaccinated at the Dhobi Talao Centre by the Municipality. There was an entry in the register relating to the vaccination of Triveni Vinayak Dinanath. The name of the mother of the child was not given.

Trivenibai Patil, Head Mistress, Kalbadevi Marathi School examined by Mr. Kanuga produced the school register for 1926. She showed an entry in the name of a pupil called Devibai Kantirai Sharma, caste Prabhu, born in Bombay on 8th September 1926. Devibai was in the Beginner's Class and was admitted on 6th of January 1926 and left the school on the 12th December of the same year to join another school.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said she was a supervisor as well as a teacher. She had seen Devibai at the time of admission.

The case stands adjourned.

A LEAGUE AGAINST PRIESTS.

—:o:—

The "People" writes:—

Some lively discussion is going on in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" about religion and priesthood. Unmistakably the attitude of the thinking section towards religion is undergoing a vast change. If religion is to survive it must lesson a good deal its emphasis on dogma and ritual. These two feed fat the priest no doubt, but the spiritual level of the community is being lowered rather than raised by ritual and priestcraft. He who rids this country of priestcraft would be a greater benefactor of hers than those trying to rid her of Malaria. Mr. G. K. Nariman makes an interesting suggestion in the columns of the "Chronicle" for the organisation of a League against Priests. The object underlying this novel suggestion has our whole-hearted support.

MUSLIM "DIE-HARDS" AND SARDA BILL.

—:o:—

The following two resolutions were passed at a meeting of Muslims of all sects held in Polan Bazar, Godhra on Friday under the Presidentship of Abdul Ula Maulvi Mohomed Ismail.

This big gathering of the Muslim of Godhra resents the Sarda Marriage Bill from the bottom of its hearts as it interferes with the Islamic Sariat and informs Government that interference in Sariat is intolerable and unbearable to Muslims under any circumstances further requests Your Excellency to exempt the Muslims from the operation of the same by your special powers.

This big gathering of the Muslims of Godhra whole-heartedly thanks the Muslims M. L. A. who opposed the Bill and looks towards them with an eye of respect whereas discards the action of those handful of Muslim M. L. A.'s who are quite ignorant of Sariat and challenges them to resign from the Assembly and be re-elected by Muslims as supporters of the Bill.

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

—:o:—

REDUCTION IN AREA.

The feature of the week has been the rapid advance for shipment positions of old crop Argentine seed, which has brought the price above that of Indian, a state of affairs seldom witnessed in recent years. Plate seed, September/October and October/November shipment is offered at £24 10/, being 27/6 per ton highe ron the week and 12/6 per ton above the price asked for Calcutta seed. New crop Argentine is only 2/6 to 5/ per ton dearer than Thursday a week ago and Indian seed is 5/ to 7/6 per ton dearer. Needless to say, there has been no demand whatever for old Plate seed for shipment, but there has been some business done in afloat at £22 10/-, and in new crop positions, but the volume of trading is extremely small. Riga Linseed, October/November shipment to Hull sold at £20 per ton. No sales of Indian seed have been reported. Our Holland correspondent describes the market position there on very much the same lines as prevails in this country-old crop Plate neglected, with some trade in new and in European seed. The Linseed oil market in Holland is firmer and there is more enquiry for Oilcakes. Argentine market have been steady or firm and quotations of new crop have been moved up 7/- to 8/9 per ton since a week ago. The course of values on North American markets has moved irregularly. Duluth quotations are 1c. to 2c. per bushel, whereas Winnipeg quotations are 9 3/4c. to 10c. per bushel higher.

There is still a great deal of uncretainty as to what effect the Argentine drought really had upon the growing crop and the official report, just issued, does not enable one to get a clear perspective of the situation. One thing, however, has been cleared up, and that is farmers have not been able to send the acreage they intended to sow had the rain come sooner. The revised official estimate of this year's acreage is 7,080,000, compared with 7,150,000 the first estimate and 7,300,000 seeded a year ago. Thus, there has been a reduction in the area sown, but it is not by any means an important reduction, although it appears, that the next estimate will show a further diminution, although, according to the official report, the abandonment is expected to be less than at one time feared. It is noteworthy that the official report says the crop losses in Santa Fe and Cordoba are not important, and the loss is still less in northern and central sections of the province of Buenos Aires, and these are important Linseed growing provinces, whilst in Entre Rios the situation is normal. Taking everything into consideration, the official report may be regarded as favourable and certainly better than some private advices have indicated. Meanwhile the weather is very seasonable and the crop is making satisfactory progress and we think that there is a tendency generally to expect a larger outturn than, say, a month back, when some estimated the probable outturn at 1,500,000 tons. Indian weather news is now quite favourable, as in practically all the Linseed regions fair to good rains have been experienced recently, and ploughing and sowing operations are proceeding. We expect that the acreage this year will be augmented considerably, owing to the high prices now being obtained for the Oilseed. Mail advices from the United States dated the end of September, say that the home crop is moving rapidly, the receipts at that time being about 33 per cent. greater than in the corresponding period a year ago. There is no accumulation of oil at any point and there is an urgent demand for prompt shipments. Respecting the import duty on seed entering America, we note that growers are asking for same to be increased from the present duty of 56c. per bushel to 84c. per bushel, whilst the House of Representatives have voted an increase to 63c.

There has been a marked falling off in the shipments from Argentina, and unless prices of old crop seed are put on a more reasonable level, it is not to be expected that the demand from Europe will improve. The Indian shipment this week is of good size, amounting to 11,600 tons, of which 5,100 are for the United Kingdom and 5,200 for the Continent.

(Broomhall).

Allahabad.—Mr. Justice Boys has dismissed the suit for dissolution of marriage brought by Mrs. June Veshasher Nath Singh against her husband, Lieutenant Veshasher Nath Singh. The case was heard in camera.—A. P.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Days Of Southern Delivery.

NO ATTRACTION IN CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following Cotton market report on the 4th inst.:—

Americans:—Net over the week values in New York have declined by about 30 points.

While a comparative calm has pervaded the cotton market the debacle on Wall Street has continued and it is estimated that share values from the 1st of October depreciated in total by at least 35 Million Dollars—a graphic illustration of the frailty of fortunes which exist only on paper.

It has been argued that the relative steadiness of cotton is proof of the fundamental strength of the position. We are more of the opinion that, although there must have been old Wall Street long accounts which have been liquidated the interest was small as, for a very considerable period the apathy on the outside speculator towards cotton has been only too obvious. As for the "sympathetic" selling which falls on one market during a break in another the complete absence of any relationship between shares standing at ten or more times their par value and a cotton market which has been almost devoid of speculative interest is sufficiently apparent to restrain even the most adenard of hedge seeking operators.

Although there is not sufficient speculative interest to broaden fluctuations we are far from being impressed by the supposed strength of the position. In these days of Southern delivery the New York Contract bears a very much closer relationship to actual cotton than in the past and in our opinion the fact that in New Orleans the spot quotation for Middling stands at a discount of 13 points relative to the December Contractor is a vital factor against bullish argument. It emphasises the adequacy of supplies, tightness of money and the absence of any immediate desire among either merchants or mills to take up the actual cotton which is now more than ever the basis of the whole market.

Furthermore, although the most recent weekly weather report complained of minor delay by rain in the North East and rather more general interruption in the Central and Western portions of the belt a good advance was made elsewhere and, always excepting a possibility of frost, we see little in the outlook to upset the probability of the final crop being over rather than under 15 millions. Also, with January 1931 in Liverpool within about 20 points of ten pence and a benevolent Farm Board in America proposing to finance graded cotton to 16 cents, were we farmers, we should see no adequate reason for a reduction in our acreage next year. On the contrary there would be much to be said in favour of an increase.

We see, as yet no attraction in the constructive side and favour sales in firm markets. As a long shot operation short sales of January 1931 in Liverpool appear attractive, particularly if one is prepared to average should the necessity arise.

Bombay:—Net over the week Broach is lower by about four rupees.

As in America, so here actual cotton is feeling the strain of the tightness of money. In spite of the low rates of the Bengal and Oomra Contracts actual cotton relative to these Contracts is quoted at narrower margins than for many years. The very small shipment commitments also are a factor against actual cotton but in this connection we cannot help feeling that the absence of a better demand on Eastern accounts is due largely to lack of confidence in prices in America and as soon as there is a greater feeling of security in the American price level there should be an immediate broadening in Eastern enquiry for Indians the initial cost of which, relative to other descriptions, is cheap. With crop movement gathering weight and as yet no particular encouragement from America cotton may sell still cheaper but eventually we anticipate a very appreciably increased demand for Indian cotton, particularly if the quality at present in prospect is maintained.

Divali sales were much better than at one time looked probable and we take this opportunity of wishing all our mill friends a successful year's trading.

COLLAPSE IN LIVERPOOL COTTON PRICES

Heavy Hedge Selling.

Liverpol, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was due to open at a decline of 5 points, but it opened steady at a decline of 3 points. During the early part of the day, the tone was steady, on account of buying orders from Bombay, but later on developed into considerable weakness on heavy hedge-selling. Prices collapsed 17 points. Towards the close there was slight recovery at 3 points and the session ended in a net decline of 14 points.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 5.

Yesterday's depression in the Arabian Sea has moved westwards and is centred this morning within one hundred miles of latitude thirteen degrees north longitude, sixty-five degrees east. The Bay depression has crossed the coast last night and now lies with its centre near Vellore.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Presidency and Mysore with locally heavy falls along the Coromandel Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gauhati quarter of an inch, Negapatam, Cuddalore and Madras four each; Vellore three; Nellore, Bangalore and Cuddappah two each; Salem one; Chittaldrug, and Trichinopoly a half each; and Mysore, Masulipatam, Cochin, Kodaikanal and Cocanada a quarter each.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease along the Coromandel Coast and is likely to extend in Malabar and South Deccan.—A. P.

—:o:—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ready prices are nearly unaltered. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about half an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-3-0 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-1-0 per F.B.H.
S. S. India Rs 8 per F. B. H.
Shipment:—
October Rs. 7-14-6 per F.B.H.
Nov.-Dec. Rs. 7-14-6 per F.B.H.
Jan-March Rs. 8-1-6 per F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-6-0 per F.B.H.
Shipment:—
Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 8-1-6 per F.B.H.
Tone.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 5. Cwts.
Wheat	4,389
Linseed	11,801
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,285
Gingellyseeds	1,755
Popyseeds	395
Groundnuts	52,742
Castorseeds	6,012
Rice	15,028
Myrabollams	2,305
Cottonseeds	11,289
Mowraseeds	7
Gram	1,793
Joowar	2,743
Maize	238
Barley	437
Bajree	3,026
Coal	5,429 Tons.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 5.

New York Cotton Market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Novt. 5.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.55
To-day Opening Rate	9.52
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	—.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 5.		
Silver Ready	22	14 0
Less	0	1 0
Silver Forward	23	0 0
Less	0	1 0

Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 5.		
First Settlement	52	5 0
Second Settlement	52	6 0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1929.

REPUDIATE IT.

—:o:—

The hostility displayed by some Bombay leaders towards the Delhi Joint Manifesto is most deplorable and deserves to be repudiated by all true Nationalists. Else it is likely to be more mischievous in its results than it is now. These leaders met the very day the Viceregal pronouncement was made and in hot haste issued a statement belauding the pronouncement and accepting it unconditionally as "satisfactory". There is no doubt that one or two of them, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, for instance, had their reservations, Mrs. Naidu has repaired the mistake committed in appending her signature to the hastily drafted Bombay statement by signing the Delhi manifesto We appreciate the spirit prompting her attempt to show that there is no fundamental difference between the two documents, but it is surprising that she should make this attempt when five of the prominent signatories to the Bombay manifesto are themselves at considerable pains to demonstrate that the difference is vital. The difference is, indeed, vital and, at the present moment when India should present a united front, no greater disservice could be rendered to the country than by persistence on the part of Bombay leaders in the unfortunate attitude they have adopted. These signatories to the Bombay manifesto were not without their own reservations, though they were only feebly hinted at, as when they ventured to "trust that the representatives of India who will be invited to meet His Majesty's Government will be such as will command the confidence of the people of India." We were at first fairly willing to interpret their statement to be only a prompt gesture of goodwill in response to a similar one from Government. We thought that in consultation with other leaders they would follow up their general statement with specific suggestions essential for making Government's plans fully acceptable to all the principal parties in the country. For we never could believe that those who joined the country in the boycott of Government's first scheme of constitutional enquiry, would suddenly take up a separatist attitude the moment the first fruit of that boycott was in their hands.

Fortunately other leaders of various parties could hold their soul in patience for a time. They met in conference, discussed with care all the implications of the Viceroy's pronouncement, and in the same spirit in which they worked together in the boycott of the Commission arrived at a fairly workable compromise. It was in that spirit that men like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at one end and the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri at the other affixed their signatures to the joint manifesto. If there was any defect in the manifesto it was, as we have pointed out more than once, that the conditions of co-operation obviously in the minds of the signatories to it were not all stated emphatically as such. But now appear on the scene the ultra-moderates of Bombay who are filled with fright at the very mention of terms. And their sense of propriety is hurt by what they are pleased to call the spirit of bargaining. Do they seriously urge that it is only for Government to dictate terms and for Indians only to accept them or that Government need not even mention their terms, but may safely assume that whatever they are, they will and should be accepted by the people? These very leaders rightly dictated their terms not very long ago when they had to deal with the Simon Commission. Do they now fling away their points of principle and national honour only because they are now invited to sit beside the members of His Majesty's Government? Any dispassionate layman will agree that here is one nation striving to arrive at a satisfactory 'settlement' with another nation. Terms on such an occasion are inevitable and essential on either side, though they must of course be reasonable and may be conceivably altered in the light of changing circumstances. For no responsible representatives of either nation would throw themselves and their country entirely at the mercy of the other representatives. Such a procedure would be a betrayal of a trust. And with all due difference to those who know more of business we must add that such a procedure is sorry business. We are confident that the philosophy of propriety preached by some of our Bombay leaders will be repudiated by all who realise their national responsibilities. And now that the sinister assumptions of their statement are exposed by themselves, that statement too deserves to be repudiated by all Nationalists.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY?

—:o:—

The contraction of currency by three crores and the raising of the bank rate to 7 per cent. are but natural steps for Government to take in the course they have chalked out for themselves—a course which may be compared with the career of a prodigal who spends regardless of what he has got and leads practically a hand-to-mouth existence. These financial steps are not only unnecessary but are also fraught with potentialities of evil to trade and industries. With the call money ruling near two per cent., there was no necessity for raising the bank rate to 7 per cent. The truth of the matter is that there is no financial stringency and yet Government want to create one by these frequent contractions and raising of the bank rate. The aim and object underlying the steps taken by Government is obviously to prop up exchange which is at present sagging and which, it is feared, would even go down to 1sh. 5d.. As a result of the heavy floods in Sind, the Punjab and Assam, the coming export season does not promise to be a particularly flourishing one and the exchange will have to be propped up by artificial means if Government want to adhere to the ratio they have placed on the Statute-book. These frequent contractions of currency have evoked protests from responsible commercial bodies on the ground that they place a heavy handicap on indigenous trade and industries. A very good contrast is offered by the way in which these things are managed in England for instance. Very great consideration is devoted to the question before the bank rate is raised by even half per cent. When it was raised by one per cent. about a month ago Government through no less a person than the Chancellor had to give reasons which would prove convincing. The drain of gold from England was a sound and substantial reason which justified the raising of the bank rate by one per cent., though even then there were critics who did not approve of the jump upwards by one per cent. When, owing to the financial crisis in the United Kingdom, it was found that there was no further danger of any drain, the authorities at once reduced the bank rate by half a per cent. Looking to the depression in trade and industries here the policy of contraction of currency and, through that, setting up artificial financial stringency is not one which appeals to any merchant or industrialist. It is not generally realised that these high bank rates have their ultimate repercussions on the producer as it is he who ultimately pays this interest charge and not the merchant. All questions of commercial or industrial importance have naturally paled into insignificance before the all-absorbing and momentous problem of impending political changes. Sir George Schuster since his assumption of his new office has shown that he realises the grave financial situation in this country so far as both Government and the commercial community are concerned. It would not be surprising if the real object of his visit to England at this juncture was not merely the discussion with Mr. Layton as regards the future financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments, but also discussion with the Cabinet regarding the financial morass which has been left as an inheritance to him by Sir Basil Blackett.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES.

—:o:—

The G. I. P. Railway began from yesterday an electrified railway service from Kalyan to Poona, thus establishing a regular electric train service from Bombay to Poona. The new service was ceremoniously inaugurated by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes yesterday and it will prove to be very popular, the comfort of travelling through the ghauts in trains free from smoke will be particularly appreciated by the numerous passengers on the Bombay-Poona line. Between Karjat and Bombay the new electric engines imported by the G. I. P. several months ago have been giving an excellent account of themselves and the through service connecting the two most important towns in the Presidency will, it is expected, work smoothly and quickly. Electric traction reduces railway transit costs and is a gain from the hygienic point of view. Other railways in India are already considering suburban electric schemes following the example of the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways. His Excellency the Governor did not exaggerate when he said: "Thus whether we look on the transformation of this line as an engineering feat; or as an economic achievement; or as an influence on employment; or simply as a means of communication; in each case we must find that this opening ceremony has a profound significance which extends far beyond the limits of this Presidency." The G. I. P. Railway deserves congratulations on its enterprise in carrying through a scheme which is one of the most important main line electrifications in the world. In this new field Indians with the requisite training should have a chance of wider employment than is being afforded to them at present. The G. I. P., with its electrification schemes both on the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Igatpuri lines, should be the first to encourage indigenous technical talent by utilizing it in preference to the imported variety.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

We are glad to find that the appeal issued by several Hindu leaders of Bombay for the complete abolition of untouchability has received warm support from many prominent Hindus in the city. We published yesterday a second long list of signatories to the appeal. But the list must grow from day to day. There are many social reform associations in the city, communal and non-communal, and each of them may arrange meetings of its members and otherwise canvass support for the appeal. Those who fight shy of Satyagraha or similar other forms of agitation should not be slow in using milder forms. Untouchability is now nearly on its last legs but is lingering on in that state because of the passivity of the reformers themselves. It is bound to disappear completely if they get busy and carry on a vigorous and persistent propaganda.

"DOMINION STATUS."

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE?

(BY POLITICUS.)

III.*

The point, however, which in Lord Irwin's statement sounds to me the most ominous is that in regard to the precise object of the Conference. In saying this I do not overlook the yet more delicate and difficult question of the personnel, which would, of course, attract the immediate attention of our Leaders. I have no doubt the Government of Lord Irwin have realised that their dummies of the "Joint Free Conference" with the Simon Commission did not represent any thing like the real political sentiment of the country; and so they have wisely retraced their steps by announcing that the proposed Round Table Conference shall be truly representative. As to how precisely the "Representatives" are selected will naturally form a most important question of what they call practical politics, for the next few months. If personal pique or vanity could be dropped for a while, there is, I think, every chance of true representatives of Indian political sentiment of every school being afforded a chance of effective expression in the coming Conference, more or less in proportion to the relative strength of that opinion in the country. We can ill afford to lose the services of men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, even though Liberal opinion may not have much of a following, so far as numbers are concerned, in the country. Nor can we dispense with such "Independents" as Mr. Jinnah, whose acumen as a constitutional pandit, whose patriotism and disinterestedness are absolutely above question. The National Congress will, it may be taken for granted, have a respectable representation; and it is for the leaders of that body to say by what means they would select their Representatives. But whoever these representatives may be, and however they are eventually selected, a word of warning will not be out of place, even to the most eminent of them. Our Leaders of the foremost ranks have hitherto ignored,—and perhaps unavoidably so,—those innumerable points of important detail, without a proper attention to which the entire fabric of constitutional progress may be brought to naught. It is no detraction from the eminence of our Representatives to say that for a proper settling of these details, e.g., Finance,—which is the key stone of sound Government,—they should take every safeguard of proper advice being at their disposal, lest they should be taken unawares by proposals on questions to which they have devoted no systematic thought.

THE DANGER ZONE.

But it is not the purpose of this series to settle the personnel of the Indian Representatives to the Round Table Conference. The danger zone lies, as already mentioned, in the purpose and the object of the Conference. What is the Conference to do? As announced by the Viceroy, the Conference will be called 'after' the Simon Report has been submitted and considered by the Government of India, and specific proposals on that report are submitted by the latter to the British Government. The actual words may be repeated for the sake of clearness of reference:—

"When, therefore, the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their reports ..... His Majesty's Government ..... will propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India, and representatives of Indian States,, to meet them separately or together as circumstances may demand for the purpose of the Conference and discussion in regard both to the British Indian and All-Indian problems. It will be their earnest hope that, by this means, it may subsequently prove possible on these grave issues to submit proposals to Parliament which may command a wide measure of general assent."

Read in conjunction with the earlier passages in His Excellency's pronouncement, there can be no doubt that these words indicate and mean, that the object of the proposed Round Table Conference shall be, not to consider if and how far India is fit for a further dose of constitutional advance on the road which would eventually lead to Dominion Status, but to consider and prepare a specific scheme for the immediate realisation of that Status in practice. The Conference of the Delhi leaders was, therefore, well advised to declare that they "took it for granted" that the purpose of the Conference will be to prepare definite measures for the achievement of Dominion Status immediately. In view, however, of the declaration by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the Commons the other day; in view of the language deemed fit by Lord Reading to use in his interpellations in the Lords on Tuesday, the doubt may well arise in the average Indian mind as to whether they have rightly read His Excellency's pronouncement as meaning an immediate step forward for the realisation at once of full Dominion Status for India. They have told us quite clearly that there is no intention of changing the declared policy of Britain with respect to India either as regards the ultimate end or the Time element. In a most carefully considered reply to Mr. Lloyd George, the Secretary of State for India has said:

"Questions of policy involving changes, either in substance or in time, cannot be considered until the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their reports, and His Majesty's Government have been able, in consultation with the Government of India, to consider these matters in the light of all material which is then available, and after the meeting of the Conference which it is intended to summon."

DIFFERENT TUNES.

Would it really be hyper-critical to read in these words the condition or implication that the accomplishment of Dominion Status need not necessarily be the only object for which the Round Table Conference is to be summoned? If neither the substance of the declaration of 1917, nor the element of time implicit in the preamble to the Act of 1919, is to be touched until 'after' the Conference, the question is perfectly legitimate to ask: What on earth is the purpose of this Conference? What will our representatives be asked to advise on? If they really desire the co-operation after conciliation of the bulk of Indian political opinion, why do they sing such different tunes at the same time? It is up to Lord Irwin to take up this matter with the Secretary of State, or the British Cabinet; and point out, as forcibly and earnestly as he alone can, the immense mischief of such lucubrations in Parliament.

This is no impeachment of the 'bona fides.' either of Mr. Benn or of Lord Irwin. But just because we do not question their honesty of purpose that we are entitled to demand from them categoric assurance on this crucial point. It is the duty of public bodies or the leaders of the country to lose no time in getting an explicit statement on this matter from the proper authorities; and I trust responsible leaders will not overlook it. There is no need, of course, to be taken in by the insensate bluff of men like Birkenhead, or the intemperate somersaults of men like Lord Reading. But, apart altogether of the shams of parliamentary,—or rather partisan,—tactics, the central question is, by no means, free from doubt. And as doubt is the most prolific father of distrust, it is imperative that every one genuinely interested in the well-being of this country should hasten to set at rest such a doubt.

WHAT IS "DOMINION STATUS"?

The only other consideration that demands clarification in Lord Irwin's statement is the precise meaning to be attached to Dominion Status. His Excellency has used the declaration of 1917 and the preamble of the Act of 1919 in too close a juxtaposition with the development of the Indian Constitution on lines of Dominion Status, not to justify us in the demand for a precise interpretation of that term. Dominion Status in 1919 meant a radically different thing from what the same term connotes since the Institution of the Irish Free State, and the precise definition of this term in the Imperial Conference of 1926. We want and would accept Dominion Status, only if it means a full,, and equal partnership in the association of nations known as the British Empire. We want perfect autonomy, free from any external control, of all our national concerns, including Defence as well as Foreign Affairs. We want a clear, categoric formulation of that position, in unambiguous terms, by the statesmen of Britain, and in the solemn shape of a Parliamentary enactment. Will Lord Irwin be able to secure us this?

*Previous articles appeared on 4th and 5th instant respectively.

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

A Plea For Action.

The presidential speech of Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Andhra Youth Conference at Bezwada was a fervent call to action, calling upon the youth of the whole country to prepare for the impending struggle. He rightly warned young men against the tendency to believe that they "are only to assemble, make a clap-trap speech, secure a little applause, and so far as actual work and the burden of graver responsibility of the struggle are concerned, it must be left to be carried out by some others." He had known cases, he said, of Youth Conferences "where enthusiastic youths by eloquent speeches moved resolutions against child marriage or in favour of widow remarriage or against untouchability, but when an opportunity presented itself to give actual effect to these resolutions, the orator made himself scarce." It is comforting to know that cases like these are getting fewer now than they used to be. But it is good for youths to be reminded from time to time by their tried friends that theirs is the special privilege to dare to do.

Wanted Bloodless Revolution.

Mr. Nariman also did well to caution his youthful listeners against the tendency among some people to pooh-pooh the creed of complete non-violence. He confessed that till very recently he himself held "red-hot views", and considered that the creed of non-violence was "leading further to the emasculation of Indian manhood" but that the triumph of Bardoli opened his eyes to the mighty possibilities of Non-violent Non-Co-operation. Mr. Nariman's concluding appeal to his audience deserves to be taken to heart by all Indians, young and old. "Make a firm resolve to-day", he said, "that though you are born a bondsman and a slave under foreign domination, you shall not die in bondage but shall attain freedom and emancipation, political, social and economic at any cost before you quit the world."

Local Bodies and National Service.

The Civic Address given to Mahatma Gandhi by the Delhi Municipality was a unique function inasmuch as it was for the first time in the history of that body that it had been decided to present an address of welcome to one who was neither a member of the royal famiy nor a representative of the King. Mahatmaji himself claimed to be nothing more, but nothing less, than a representative of the poor millions of India and bade his hosts remember that the service to the poor, the needy and the helpless was the only real service that the Municipality could do. He also impressed upon them that maintaining communal unity in the city was also one of their principal duties, although it was not specifically included in its rules and regulations. It would be well for Local Bodies to interpret their rules more liberally and do a great deal more national service than they are doing now. If they are earnest about it, they can do much for the popularising of Khaddar, and the removal of untouchability and of the drink evil.

A Thought For The Day.

"Subjection for a long time to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration."

—SIR JOHN SEELEY.

Not Quite Sure.

Judge: "Are you positive the prisoner is the man who stole the horse?"

Witness: "I was, your lordship, till that lawyer cross-examined me. Now I'm not sure that I didn't steal it myself."

PROBLEM OF RURAL FINANCE.

—:o:—

Utilize The Shroff's Services.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S STATEMENT BEFORE BANKING INQUIRY.

The following extracts are from the memorandum of written evidence submitted by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee:—

Unlike the industrialised western countries the population of this country is very differently divided between the rural and the urban areas. In England about 4-5ths of the people live in urban areas, while in Australia about 3-5ths of the people are classed as urban. In each of the other Dominions about ⅓ the population is so classed. In India however only 23 p. c. of the population lives in towns. The industrialisation of this country has no doubt begun and the static character of the society is undergoing change, but the movement is slow. India is still a country wherein the population is for the most part living in villages: and with its rural population agriculture is the principal and in most cases the only occupation. Any attempt therefore to improve the economic condition of the agriculturist in this country would be in the general interests of the masses.

PROBLEM OF RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of rural finance is an important one. It is not possible to give any accurate or even an approximate estimate of the needs of rural agricultural finance. The average annual rural financial requirements of a district are put at about (Rs. 25 millions, or) 2,50,00,000 of rupees by an experienced district officer, the calculation being made at the rate of 30 rupees per capita. An experienced shroff would like to put it at about Rs. 10 millions or a crore of rupees on a conservative estimate. It will depend on the size of the district, the nature of the soil in it and the crops taken. Estimates of the requirements of rural agricultural finance are only approximate in the absence of intensive inquiries. It will not therefore be unsafe to put it very roughly at some figure midway between these two estimates, say Rs. 15 millions—1,50,00,000.

HOW RYOT IS FINANCED.

Rural finance it is done to-day (a) by Savkars and Shroffs; (b) by Landlords; (c) by richer fellow agriculturists; (d) by local merchants; (e) by Government; and (f) by Co-operative Societies. All these work independently and there is practically little co-ordination between them. Out of all these agencies (a), (b), (e) and (f), are important and as such they deserve some notice, the financing of the remaining agencies being comparatively negligible. The state does it to a small extent when it helps the agriculturists by means of Tagavi loans under the Land Improvement Act; and in case of failure of monsoon under the Agricultural Loans Act. The agriculturist, in either case, it must be noted, does not get finance for his current needs. Co-operative Societies are also working in this field. They give loans to agriculturists for their current needs, but even then it is a regrettable fact to state that the finance is often insufficient and not prompt.

WHY CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT HAS FAILED.

The Co-operative Societies may be meeting at present about 50 per cent. needs of the agriculturists who have joined them, and it will be seen that finance must be prompt and adequate if it is to be fruitful. Nearly 80 per cent. agriculturists are still outside the Co-operative movement. It has not met to any considerable extent the financial needs of the small trader or industrialist as yet. On the whole it can be stated that the progress of the Co-operative movement is very slow and that it has not come up to expectations, the main reason being that the masses are illeterate and they do not understand the value of the principle of co-operation. It has also to be observed that the organisers of the Co-operative Societies often lack initiative and enthusiasm. At times Societies are started just to please Government officers, as they know that the movement is sponsored by Government.

The state itself cannot become the financing agency and do this work. The majority of Indian agriculturists are very poor—"a very large proportion of the inhabitants are beset with poverty of a kind which finds no parallel in western lands"—'India 1923-24.' To a very great extent "the Indian peasant works neither for profit nor for any net return but for subsistance pure and simple." The unproductive debt of the agriculturist of British India is estimated at 600 crores of rupees according to Mr. Darling. "The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt." It has been shown above that state itself cannot do this. It may be pointed out that the Joint Stock Banks cannot do this either to-day or even for a considerable time to come. Imperial Bank with its several branches is there; many of the branches, it is complained, do not pay their way.

UTILIZE THE SHROFF.

We do want something to serve the purpose of these American country banks in this vast country, and the committee of this Chamber would like to suggest that the only possible way in which this can be done to-day comparatively, economically, expeditiously, and efficiently is by linking up respectable Shroffs in various places either singly or in groups with the banking organization of the country. He is not very progressive, perhaps he is a bit narrow-minded at times even grasping and not inoften uneducated. All the same he is an institution which has weathered many a storm. He is still the instrument of circulation of goods and money. He can be made a better and more efficient and comparatively more modern instrument for circulation of goods and money if he is linked up with the central banking organization of the country and helped financially.

If a shroff is to receive any help, as indicated above, it naturally follows that he should be subject to certain restrictions. For instance (a) his books and accounts should be open to inspection and audit by proper authorities (b) and it should be obligatory on him not to speculate or deal in futures. The indication here given is not even an outline, much less is it a complete plan of how exactly the shroff should be linked up. The Committee of this Chamber would like to observe that the scheme is worth a trial in the transitionary period till general progress may render other more useful agencies available for this purpose.

WORRY TO "HONEST CREDITORS."

A word about the Deccan Agriculturists, Relief Act and its effects would not be inappropriate here. This Act was originally passed in 1879 to protect the agriculturist, but far from having protected the agriculturist it has in a sense made his position very difficult by having estranged him from the indigenous banker. The Act is often abused for the benefit of persons for whom its provisions were never originally intended, and it has often proved a source of infinite and unnecessary worry to honest creditors. The definition of "agriculturist" should be made more precise. It has further adversely affected the business of those who work as Commission Agents in Bombay. A mofussil man often orders goods as a trader in the usual business way and when time for payment for the goods comes these clients suddenly become agriculturists!

U. S. WAREHOUSE SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

The Committee of this Chamber recognise that if a system of independent warehouses like the one obtaining in the United States of America comes into being it will be of great help to the internal trade, to the producer of raw material and to the manufacturer. This will make possible adequate financing by Banks of merchandise at every stage on its way from the time it is produced to the time it reaches the consumer, without the Banks entering into actual physical possession and taking charge of the godowns. The ware-house warrants can be handed over to the Bank as collateral for loans, as is the case with other securities now. But the Committee also recognize that there are difficulties in the way of any such general scheme of licensed ware-houses being put into effect in this country at once. Any way the Committee would like to suggest that to begin with on certain important railway stations, Railways should erect such big ware-houses and the warrants issued by these warehouses for goods deposited in them should be given a negotiable character in case of certain approved merchants within certain areas. Such a system, it is known, is working at present on the Calcutta-Darjeeling Railway for Teachests.

THE MYTHICAL HOARDINGS.

Indians have been used to both banking and investment from old times. The institution of Shroffs bears testimony to this. If these habits seem to have suffered any set-back to-day, it is due to (a) the absence of Gold Standard and Gold Currency; and (b) the indifferent, if not apathetic (although apathy can be proved in some cases) attitude of Government to the industrial growth of this country. The currency policy pursued by the Government of this country has been largely responsible for any hoarding that may be noticeable in the country. After all the so-called hoards are not so great as they are generally made out to be. People have no confidence that they can get back gold whenever they need it once it goes out of their hands; and hence their tendency to keep gold. If people's savings are to be made available for economic and industrial development of the country, Government ought to be out for a more active and vigorous policy of industrial development of the country and set up for that purpose the required protective tariff walls for some time to come. Government must boldly come forward and decide once for all that India should have a Gold standard and gold currency. Unless this is done and unless India is given a currency which has the same value internally and externally the habit of people to hoard gold cannot disappear.

FOURTH VICTIM OF THAKURDWAR HOUSE COLLAPSE.

—:o:—

Another Lady Succumbs To Injuries.

Mrs. Pirojbai Benjaji Mama (40) who was seriously injured in the terrible house collapses tragedy at Shakurdwar on 15th ulto., expired on Tuesday afternoon in the Parsi General Hospital.

An inquest was held over the dead body by the City Coroner, Rao Bahadur Athavale in the Parsi General Hospital on Tuesday night at 8 p.m.

The body was identified and the inquest was postponed.

JODHPUR AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Jodhpur residing in Bombay was held at Hirabag, Bombay, to protest against the order of the Jodhpur Darbar prohibiting the holding of the People's Conference in the State and the arrest without a legal warrant of three persons including Mr. Jay Narayan Vyas, editor of "Tarun Rajasthan." Raja Narayanlal Pitti presided.

The meeting passed a resolution by a majority requesting His Highnes the Maharaja of Jodhpur to release the arrested persons. The resolution requesting His Highness to allow the People's Conference to be held in Jodhpur was unanimously passed. Two other resolutions requested His Highness to grant the people of Jodhpur the freedom of the press and receive the deputation of the members of the Conference to discuss matters regarding the Conference as well as the general welfare of the subjects of the State.

BHAGAT SINGH'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Hearing Adjourned.

K. TEEWARI'S PETITION TO GOVT. TO ENQUIRE INTO POLICE ASSAULT CHARGE.

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

There was an abrupt adjournment of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case to-day owing to the sudden illness of Bhagat Singh in the Court. It was about 12-30 when the hearing had proceeded for two hours that Bhagat Singh suddenly got an attack of fever. He was called in the Jail Hospital by the Superintendent, and as he was unrepresented, hearing had to be adjourned.

Earlier in the day evidence was recorded of Mr. Mohammad Usman, a draftsman who deposed to have prepared a plan of the scene of Saunders' murder as pointed out by Jaigopal the approver. The plan was shown to the accused who examined it for half an hour.

Mr. Mohammad Sadique, the City Kotwal, deposed about his seeing red-posters on the city walls containing reference to the murder of Saunders and a threat on the life of Mr. Scott.

After the evidence of the other Police officials were taken, Bhagat Singh's illness was brought to the notice of the Court; but before adjourning, Kamalnath Teewari, one of the accused filed the following petition in the Court to be forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government:—

PETITIOIN TO GOVERNMENT FOR ENQUIRY.

"I beg to bring to your kind notice that on the 24th October, 1929, I along with others submitted a petition to the Special Magistrate who is trying my case, bringing it to the notice of the Court that I, along with others, was severely assaulted and maltreated by certain Police officials and constables while being conveyed on the 22nd October, 1929 from the Borstal Jail and in the Court Room of the said Special Magistrate, in his presence, on the 23rd October, 1929, and further praying that proper action be taken against the persons concerned. It is a matter of regret that the said Special Magistrate has failed to take any steps to redress my wrongs, even so that he has not been able to arrange, on my request, for a proper medical examination of myself as regards the injuries sustained by me. All of the petitions, written and verbal that I submitted to the said Magistrate in this connection, are shelved and the Magistrate pleads his helplessness in the face of the executive,—whatever that phrase may mean. As the deporable incident took place quite a long time ago, I pray that immediate enquiry be made into the whole matter by the local Government to bring the defaulting Police men and officers to book for their highly illegal and brutal conduct."—Free Press.

SYMPATHY FOR COMRADES ABROAD.

—:o:—

Lahore Accused Wire To Budapest.

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The accused applied to the Court for the transmission of a telegram to the League against Imperialism, Brussels. The telegram contained an expression of homage to Communist comrades who were hunger-striking in Budapest seeking better treatment for political prisoners. After the examination of some more witnesses, the Court adjourned for the day.—A. P.

LATE CANON JOSHI.

—:o:—

Memorial Tablet Unveiled.

Before a very large and representative gathering on Tuesday evening the Bishop of Madras unveiled the Memorial Tablet in the Emmanuel Church at Procter Road, Bombay, to perpetuate the memory of the late Canon Joshi. Canon L.B. Butcher in requesting the Bishop of Madras to perform the unveiling ceremony gave a brief history of Canon D. L. Joshi's activities in Bombay, and said that after his death six years ago a committee was appointed to commemorate Canon Joshi's memory, and out of the funds realised a Memorial Tablet was made and the interest of the balance would be utilised in giving books to college students.

The Bishop of Madras in unveiling the Tablet exhorted the congregation to follow the example of Canon Joshi and carry on the noble work which he had left behind.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY.

—:o:—

Fresh Attempt At Formation.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

It is understood fresh attempts are being made to form a Ministry with one Hindu and two Mahomedans.—Free Press.

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S-21-E

OCCASION FOR NEITHER JUBILIATION NOR SCEPTICISM

(Continued from page 1.)

interested may help in the preservation of a federated Empire which may conduce to the well-being of humanity at large.

BRITISH WISDOM ON TRIAL.

The British wisdom at this moment is, on its trial. The amnesty asked for by the All-Parties' statement is but a natural sequence to the acceptance by Indians of the announcement. There can be no doubt that, were it not for the doings of the political prisoners, there would have been no announcement to-day. The Indians that are outside the jail walls and entertain expectations from the promise in the announcement have a duty to perform to those of their countrymen who have risked their freedom and their life in the pursuit of their country's good and the demand for amnesty is a mere consistency between moral duty and active conduct.

It is understood that both Sir Ali Imam and Hasan Imam have signed the All-Parties' statement. —Free Press.

WILL BRITISH LEADERS DAM UP CURRENT OF GOODWILL?

Sir Abdur Rahim's Grave Warning.

PATNA, Nov. 5.

In an interview to Press on the Leaders' statement in response to the Viceroy's announcement Sir Abdur Rahim who has now joined the Patna High Court said: "Indian politicians have, as one united body, supported the Viceroy in his enunciation of the British Government's Indian policy on the basis of the declaration of 1917, because he has made it clear that whatever be the constitutional proposals which the Simon Commission may make they will not be inconsistent with the advance of India to the status of a Self-Governing Dominion. Lord Irwin had the sagacity to perceive and was able to convince the British Government that if a different course were open to the Statutory Commission the Government would have to face the Indian movement for independence which was bound to grow from day to day in volume and intensity and whose ultimate results none could foresee. I should like the English political leaders specially Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading to realise the full significance of the instantaneous effect which Lord Irwin's statement has produced on the situation here and what a serious responsibility they would be assuming if they were to dam up the current of good-will which it has brought forth.—Free Press.

BIRKENHEAD, THE PEACE DISTURBER.

—:o:—

Sir T. B. Sapru On Tory-liberal Outburst In England.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a letter to the "Leader" writes: "I hope I shall not be accused of exaggerating when I say that the reception given in this country to Lord Irwin's announcement, has been so universally such that it alone may well be treated as ample justification of the wisdom and courage which have inspired the policy of the Labour Government. The part which Lord Irwin has played on this occasion, I think, has rightly won him the appreciation and admiration of those who like myself have severely criticised the policy underlying the appointment of an exclusively Parliamentary Commission

BIRKENHEAD AS PEACE DISTURBER

I shall venture to reassert that Lord Birkenhead, in his recent outburst, has furnished more than ample justification for the distrust and suspicion which attached to the appointment of such a Commission in his time. If India is what it has been during the last few years, discontented, suspicious, distrustful and bitter, the responsibility for that must, in no small measure, be shared by Lord Birkenhead, who derided and scorned Indian aspirations and who, if he had been left to himself, would have scrapped the reforms, such as they are. We find him again at this juncture, not playing the part of a peacemaker, but of a disturber of the peace.

IF MAHATMA HAD CONFERRED WITH READING.

Lord Reading's position is, however, different. He commands weight in Liberal circles, and he can fall back on his five years' experience of India. I have read with much interest and attention the telegrams giving the substance of the questions he proposes to put in the House of Lords.

My mind travels back to 1921-22 when he was Viceroy and I had the honour of being in the Government and I am wondering what would have happened if in December 1921 Mahatma Gandhi had not unwisely, as I have always maintained, refused to come to a Round Table Conference without any conditions. The secret history of those days has yet to be written and I do not wish to give away any secrets, but I do not think I am transgressing the limits of propriety when I say that if the Mahatma had agreed to come to a conference he would most probably have gone back with substantial presents from Lord Reading and the country would have now travelled a longer distance towards Dominion Status than it has since the days of Mr. Montagu.

It is difficult for me to believe that Lord Reading would have simply lectured to Mahatma Gandhi and the other members of the Conference, which he had worked for in those days, on the supreme importance of patience and the inevitability of gradualness. The reforms were quite young in those days and yet the idea of a Round Table Conference was seriously entertained then. For what purpose was the Conference to be held? Mahatma Gandhi and his party were scarcely less insistent on Dominion Status then than they are now.

THEN AND NOW.

One material difference between the situation then and now is that all parties of recognised standing are now united in their demand of Dominion Status and have offered united opposition to the machinery set up in 1927 for the investigation of the Indian problem by the Government which never for a moment commanded the confidence of the people of this country. As now so then there were the depressed classes and the European commercial and other interests to be thought of. No doubt in 1921 the Hindus and the Mahomedans presented a more united front but it is difficult to believe that a shrewd statesman of the type of Lord Reading could have overruled the basis of unity. At that time the problem would have had to tackled then in its essence as it will have to be now. We shall no doubt know in a few days what Lord Reading's diagnosis of the Indian situation is but it should not be forgotten that Lord Reading is now 6,000 miles away from India and has been so far nearly four years. These two facts should not be discounted even in the case of such a distinguished ex-Viceroy as Lord Reading. If the wholesome effect produced on Indian public opinion by the just, wise and courageous policy of Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin is in any degree spoiled, the Nationalist India will not have to answer for it, but Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead will have to take the responsibility.—A. P.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola On Viceroy's Announcement.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I think every patriotic Indian should feel grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the successful fight he has put up for Indians. His name will always be remembered with feelings of joy as a man who worked sincerely for the just aspirations of the people of this country.

The question before the public now is whether they will take this second opportunity afforded to them for settling their differences or they will still continue to show utter disregard to the future happiness and prosperity by still persisting to overlook the just claims of Muslims and other minorities in India. The first opportunity was after Indians had successfully boycotted the Simon Commission. If Indians had presented an agreed constitution before the Simon Commission came for evidence, a constitution approved by Muslims and other minorities in India, the Simon Commission would have really gone back because in that case nobody would have come before the Commission as witnesses. As to when we will get Dominion Status is a question which, I think, Indians should ask themselves. If the real representatives are present at the Round Table Conference and place before the Parliament a constitution for Dominion Status which would satisfy the various parties and groups in India, I am sure that such a demand would be irresistible. From the tendency of those responsible for the Congress it appears that they are going to lose this splendid opportunity by empty platitudes and futile challenges and unnecessarily giving a handle to the enemies of Indian aspirations in England to belittle the work of the Viceroy and place him and the Labour Government in a wrong box. "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."—A. P.

DELHI MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Additional Signatories.

LUCKNOW, November 5.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Mohamed Hasan Imam Maulana Abdulkalam Azad, Mr G. D. Birla, Babu Bhagawandas Pandit Jagatnarain, Messrs. Sachchidanand Sinha, Seth Govind Das, C. Vijaraghavachariar, N. C Kelkar, M. V. Abhyankar, Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai Desai, S. A Brelvi, Ratansee Murarji, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Govind Ballabh. Pant, Lala Girdharilal Pandit K. Santanam, Messrs. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Yusuf Imam have agreed to be added as signatories to the statement of the All Party leaders issued in Delhi on Saturday last.—Free Press.

APPEAL TO ANDHRAS.

—:o:—

Mr. Pantalu's Statement.

BEZWADA, Nov. 5.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdass Pantulu, Mr. Konda Venkatappaia and some others have issued the following statement:—

"We accept the statement issued by leaders headed by the Gandhiji in connection with the Viceregal statement and exhort Andhras to strengthen the hands of the leaders at this juncture in the interests of the nation by supporting it."—A. P.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION SUPPORT VICEROY'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The following resolution was passed by the General Council of the European Association this afternoon. It is understood that it has been telegraphed to Mr Wedgwood Benn:—

"We, the Council of the European Association, desire you to convey to His Majesty's Government our firm support of the Viceroy's recent declaration. We consider such a declaration not ill-timed and it clarifies the issue already clear to all competent observers. We consider that the Statutory Commission has not suffered in prestige, but that by its work alone has made possible the contemplated Conference."—A. P.

A JOINT STATEMENT FROM PATNA.

—:o:—

PATNA, Nov. 5.

The Hon. Anugrah Narain Sinha, President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, M.L.C., Leader of the Congress Party in the Council, have issued the following joint statement on the Viceroy's announcement. Lord Irwin has rendered signal service to the Empire by his timely pronouncement of November 1 and has thus endeavoured to create an atmosphere of trust and good-will in which it is hoped the proposals for the future Indian Constitution can, with advantage, be discussed and the settlement amongst the various viewpoints, and interests may ultimately be arrived at.

We join in the leaders' statement that has just been published and hope that the atmosphere of trust that has been created, will be followed by a change of heart on the part of the Government so as to evoke response in and ensure willing co-operation of the people in the ultimate solution of the great problem. We particularly emphasise the release of political prisoners. It is their sacrifices and their sufferings that have made the present position possible.—Free Press.

KHAN BAHADUR JAN MUHAMAD'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 5.

Khan Bahadur Jan Muhamad, President of the Anjumane-Ittehade-Islam, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"As President of the Anjumane-Ittehade-Islam, the first body that accorded fitting reception to the Simon Commission on its arrival in India I beg to offer my congratulations to His Excellency the Viceroy on his most timely and first-sighted pronouncement. I welcome it as furnishing practical proof of the good faith and goodwill of the Government towards India and of its real sympathy for India's legitimate aspirations."—A. P.

WE STAND FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

Statement Of Members Of Independence For India League.

BEZWADA, Nov. 5.

More than a hundred members of the Independence for India League, and delegates including Dr. Subramanyam, T. Viswanatham and A. Govindachar, members of the A. I. C. C. have issued the following statement to the Press in respect of the Viceregal announcement and the resolution thereon before the Andhra Provincial Conference.

"We feel the statement made by the Viceroy does not evoke any hope of immediate grant of Dominion Status in the terms of the Calcutta Congress resolution or is the statement accompanied by any practical sign of a sincere change of heart towards India's right to self-determination. In view of the resolution passed yesterday by the Andhra Provincial Conference urging the Lahore Congress to change its creed to one of Complete Independence, we maintain no other nation has any right to interfere with the political development of this country, but since our leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the President of our League, had signed and agreed to the statement along with the leaders of other parties stipulating conditions of co-operation, we do not wish to embarrass them at this moment by standing in their way. We have, therefore, decided to remain neutral on this resolution, and request all those who feel similarly to do so. We affirm that notwithstanding any agreement that may or may not have been reached, we stand for complete Independence.—Free Press.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM APPROVES OF DELHI MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Maulana Hasan Nizami and Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao have wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru their approval of the All-Parties Delhi statement and have joined as signatories.—Free Press.

INDIAN STATES AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Secretary of the South Indian States Peoples' Conference, Bangalore, to the Viceroy:—

"Pray accept most grateful thanks for including States" representatives in deliberations on All-India constitution. States' people trust (that) their own spokesmen, apart from Princes, will also be invited. (The) New constitution much include arrangements securing responsible Government to States' subjects under their Princes, raising their political rights and liberties to level in British India, and granting them All-India federal citizenship. They have suffered long, and are not free even to complain publicly. Their emancipation can come only through Your Excellency's good offices during this general revision of (the) All-India polity. We appeal most earnestly Your Excellency may not postpone this matter and (we) respectfully suggest (that) States People's men like Sir Mokshagundam Isvesvaraya, Retired Dewan of Mysore, be invited.

D. V. GUNDAPPA,
Secretary,
South Indian States
Peoples' Conference."

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

—:o:—

TENDERS FOR ADDITIONAL CRORE REQUIRED.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount tendered was 1,00,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-9-3 and above aggregating Rs. 90,75,000 were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-0 were allotted approximately 93 per cent. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1 crore. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-6-3 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months bills will be received on Tuesday, the 12th instant. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 15th November 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

ANDRA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Votes For Complete Independence.

BEZWADA, Nov. 4.

The Andhra Political Conference to-day passed a resolution moved by Dr. B. Subramanyam urging substitution of words "complete independence" for "Swaraj" in the Congress creed.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu and Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah opposed the resolution.

The resolution was carried by 205 votes to 123.—A. P.

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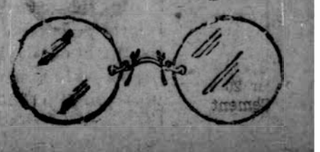

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What the People Say

PARSIS AND POLITICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The languour of correspondence on the subject will show that the Parsis as a body are unable to make up their minds on the question owing to the innumerable difficulties, the chief among which is that the British Government themselves are not of one mind. The ruling authorities change their views with such rapidity and frequency that those who adhere to them are often badly let down. I am prepared to give as many examples as would satisfy you but I believe the somer-sault which the British Government have taken in respect of Russia will provide a striking illustration. The country which refused to grasp the "blood stained" hands of the Soviets for several years has now concluded negotiations which will lead on perhaps to a treaty and those who denounced the Russian as only Tartars with a white pigment along with the Conservative Government, do not know which way to look. Under the circumstances the most sober attitude of the community like the Parsis would be that of benevolent neutrality. But considering the fact that they have to live along with the Hindus and Mussalmans and that the Britishers are neither willing nor in my humble judgment able to give them any special privileges, the Parsis should necessarily lean towards other Indians. Expediency demands that they should be interested in the bulk of the population which is naturally actuated with aspirations of political freedom. I would like, therefore, with your permission to suggest that rather than go into the heat of Politics, the Parsis should come closer to each other and be as "clannish" as they were some thirty years ago. This does not mean that they should in any way look down upon or keep aloof from Hindus and Mussalmans but that when the Hindus are helping Hindus, and the Mussalmans, are helping Mussalmans, the Parsis should give up their absurd role of cosmopolitism and cease spending lakhs in cosmopolitan charities and should set their own houses in order. A very good means to this end, to bring about "Parsi Sangathan" such as Pundit Malaviya is aiming at in respect of the Hindus, is the social bringing together of the Parsis and as Bombay is the city with the largest number of Parsi citizens I think inexpensive social gatherings on a large scale are the best means of cultivating closer mutual acquaintance. From this standpoint, rather than start political clubs and aimless associations, I would give every encouragement to men like Mr. Phiroze Gazdar who is occasionally leading train loads of Parsis outside Bombay into the open and thereby securing the double object of fresh air and mutual acquaintance. Much more useful than long letters in newspapers to my mind is the social tea cup over which to discuss the matters affecting one's own community which, unfortunately, no longer holds the position which it once occupied in India. The Government are frankly unsympathetic and have barred the gates of their offices to Parsi youths and we cannot blame the Hindus or Mussalmans for chosing employees of their own creeds. Under the circumstances, the Parsi employers should give preference to Parsis and encourage the frequent coming together of Parsis energetically and in a public spirit after the example of Mr. Phiroze Gazdar.

The touring parties conducted by our said enterprising citizen, Mr. Gazdar were criticised adversely by Gujarati local papers and though I agree with them to the effect that Parsi money should be conserved as much as possible and not fittered away on luxurious trifles or even in the vanity of philanthropic projects in foreign lands yet I can see nothing but unadulterated good in the excursions such as Mr. Phiroze Gazdar so unselfishly conducts. Apart from the social advantages derived, which are not to be compared with the waste in cinemas, drinking clubs, billiards, and the turf, the one grand object served by the gatherings brought about by Mr. Gazdar is the solidarity it induces in our community. In the times of our fathers the Parsi community was noted or as our critics complained was notorious for its clannishness. It is this spirit of camaraderie or brotherhood which is so commendalet. The excursion trains are the happy common ground where the "rich and poor" mingle and where one's circle of acquaintance is widened. I have supported some of my Parsi political friends in their desire to establish what Pundit Malaviya has been endeavouring to do for the Hindus, namely "Sangathan". I hold that Mr. Gazdar's attempts are eminently calculated to bring about such Parsi Sangathan or solidarity and that too without the commitant evils which other social functions necessarily engender.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.
Bengali House,
Sleater Road,
Grant Road,
Bombay, Oct. 20.

ZAOBA TEMPLE AND "UNTOUCHABLES"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The threat given by the manager of the Thakurdwar Zaoba temple to the Secretary of the Depressed Class Satyagraha Committee is all a camouflage. He, while, purposely avoiding to give a direct answer to the question of the temple entry, unnecessarily goes out of his way and attacks the Girni Kamgar Union which is mixed up with the question at issue without rhyme or reason. It is regrettable that the manager and the learned trustees of the Zaoba Temple should loose sight of the very elementary principles of religion that before God there cannot be, and ought not to be observed any distinction between the high and the low, the rich and the poor and the touchable and the untouchable amongst Hindu worshippers. And yet, these trustees of learning scholarship and culture call themselves devotees of Ram who is regarded as an incarnation of the Supreme Brahma and Who is Omniscent, Omnipresent and Omnipotent, and Who also resides in the heart of both the king and the beggar, the Brahmin and the Ati-Sudra.

It may be alleged that the said Zaoba temple is a private charitable institution and, as such, the trustees are entitled to refuse admission to certain class of people who have not been particularly provided for in a certain deed or document for entry into the temple. It should be noted that in the present times of general upheaval of the Hindu Society and that in view of the facts of the strenuous attempt made by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi and scores of other Hindu leaders of culture and eminence all over India to uproot and demolish the distinction hitherto observed between the touchables and the untouchables, the attempt made by the Zaoba temple trustees to shut the temple doors against the untouchable and thus carry out the letter, but not the spirit of religious injunctions is ridiculous, in the extreme. On the other hand, inspite of the Satyagraha threat alleged to be held out to them, they should, invite their co-religionists, the untouchable, with open hands and say: "Brothers, you are the devotee of the same deity as we are; we welcome you with greeting and love to the precincts of the sacred shrine.

It is argued that the temple is not open to non-Prabhus, and as such any one who threatens to enter it will be guilty of trespass. Are the trustees of the temple in a position to deny that the temple has been visited from time to time by hundreds of non-Prabhus and nay even non-Hindus and including high Government and Judicial officers and savants from the West such as Chief Justices Macleod and Marten, and a host of others ?Will they deny that on one occasion when the wife of a certain Western visitor expressed her curiosity to see the ornaments worn by Shri Sitamai, the priest was ordered by the management to take them down in order to show them to her and who actually touched them before they were again put on the person of the idol? These are things in in the know of, practically, the whole Pathare Prabhu community, and it is extremely amazing and ridiculous that the people who fel proud and glorified by the visits of high Government officials of non-Hindu birth, tradition and belief to feel horrified at the very thought of the entry of their "untouchable" brethren! Do they not still realise what harm is being done to the whole Hindu community by this exclusive attitude towards the one-fifth part of their own race.

Much is attempted to be made regarding the educational status of the Untouchables. May I ask if the barber class is given admittance, because it is educated? Are the hundreds and thousands of "low" class visitors to the temple educated?Are they even clean enough in dress so as to be entitled to enter the temple? Then why advance this plea of education so far as the depressed classes are concerned. The trustees of the temple in question say that "In their opinion education is the best remedy for raising the status of the depresed classes." No argument is more unsound than this so far as the temple entry is concerned. It is a question of (faith and not of the status. That is the criterion for a temple entry. To prevent those who entertain the same religious faith and who worship the same identical deities as the higher and touchable classes do is sheer injustice and arbitrary exercise of a prerogative and monopoly wrongly enjoyed by the higher touchable classes in the long centuries past.

Will the trustees of the Zaoba temple rise to the occasion and magnanimously set an example to the hundreds of other keepers of Hindu sacred shrines no matter if they are public or private and thus show by personal example that they are really advancing with the times, and not lagging centuries behind.—Yours, etc.,

Thakurdwar
Bombay, Nov. 3.

FAITH.

—:o:—

SIROHI STATE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An article appeared in the "Tarun Rajesthan" of 12-8-29 adversely criticising the present administration of the Sirohi State and also the personality of His Highness the present Darbar Sahib.

I hope you will kindly publish the undermentioned facts about this State, of which I have got a close personal knowledge, although I am not a Sirohi State subject, but I am a British subject, living in British limits at Abu Road since over last 13 years.

From what I have learnt from my absolutely detached position I can affirm that H. H. Sir Swarup Ramsinghji Sahib is very popular among his subjects, due to his kindly disposition, simple habits of living and easy accessibility to the poorest of his subjects. Since his coming to the Gadi, he has made a lot of improvements and I beg to give only a few details as under:—

1. He has established primary schools for the benefit of the poorest of his subjects at various villages, like Shiava, Surpagla, Kui Sangna, Mungthala, etc., besides middle and high schools at Abu Road and Sirohi.
2. He has opened free dispensaries and hospitals at Kalendri, Madar, Shiv Guni, etc., and is said to be keen to open more dispensaries as finances permit.
3. He has established municipalities in the important towns of his State and the public are even now enjoying the benefits of all Municipal facilities as in British governed towns.
4. The roads of important towns like Abu Road, Sirohi, etc., have been the first consideration of H. H. since his coming to the Gadi.
5. Another dvery important and useful change that the present Darbar has made is the separation of the Judicial and Executive sides of administration. Qualified officers who are graduates of various universities are being employed in the Judicial Branch now.
6. In the Police Branch, H. H. has been uniformally getting British Government officers, who have always been keen to bring the force upto the level of the British Police. To give only a single illustration of their efficiency. I may mention the case of the murder of a State peon at Abu Road. In this case the Police brought the alleged culprits to justice, and after a long and difficult prosecution, had the culprits sent to long terms of imprisonment.

Below, I am replying only a very few of the statements made in the article in Tarun Rajestan."

I do not know of any case in the State, that a constable drawing Rs. 9/ per month, has been promoted to any very high and responsible posts and if there is, what harm is there in helping such a man if H. H. knew that he deserved it. I know the cases of gentlemen in British Government Service in India, who have risen from constables, to be Deputy Superintendents of Police. I know the case of a gentleman in British Government Service who was recruited on Rs. 15/ per month and is at present drawing over Rs. 1500/ per month by sheer merit. We must allow that H. H. is after all the sole Judge of the abilities of his officers. About Moulvi Sahib's abilities as a Revenue Officer, as far as I know he was a Diwan in an Indian State before he joined Sirohi Service to which he was recruited by the late Col. Macpherson and not by the Darbar Sahib. After the Moulvi Sahib's experience as a Diwan in another State, and his ten years' work and experience in the Sirohi State, if he is given the Revenue Portfolio, I do not think any very special favour has been shown to him. Besides if he was incompetent the present Diwan Sahib, Diwan Bahadur Roshanlalji, would never let him continue and nobody can doubt the abilities and experience of the Diwan Bahadur after his long and varied experience in all branches of administration. His Late Highness, Sir Kesarisinghji Sahib Bahadur died in the Kesar Gunj Kothis at Abu Road. As far as I know he was ailing for a very long time and had his own physicians and trusted followers always with him and died a perfectly natural death. He was 73 years old when he died and I do not understand why, after so many years such a horrible suspicion is being cast on the personality of the present Darbar Sahib. H. H. Sir Swarup Ramsinghji Sahib stays for days and months at a time at Abu Road and I have heard absolutely nothing against his moral character and in my opinion such serious charges are being laid against his august personality by some dissatisfied persons only. For improving the administration of his State, he had to bring in educated and enlightened officers and perhaps had to remove some old and incompetent servants, who got dissatisfied with their removal and are perhaps trying to get some satisfaction by laying such charges against His Highness' person.

For fear of taking up too much of your valuable space, I do not want to go into further details, but it is my firm opinion that the Sirohi State has decidedly been making a lot of progress towards the right lines and if H. H. gets the right sort of co-operation from his Officers, he will bring it up to the level of any model First Class Indian State in a few years' time.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. GATI
Manager,
Mt. Abu Motor Service,
Abu Road.
Abu Road, Oct. 30.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

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(2) *The words "FOR INDIA", "MADE IN FRANCE" in bold red letters.*
(3) *The name and address of our sole accredited Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, G. LOUCATOS, 15A, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.*

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LA BIOTHERAPIE—PARIS.

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UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Labour's Proposals Belittled.

TORY-LIBERAL ATTACK ON MR. THOMAS.

LONDON, November 4.

In the House of Commons during debate on unemployment, Mr. Thomas declared that he had never pretended to have magic cure for unemployment which was not a temporary problem that could be cured by temporary measures. He said that during past three months Unemployment Grants Committee had sanctioned an expenditure of £11 million and further £7 millions had been sanctioned for industrial improvement schemes ,£21 millions on roads and £3 millions on Colonial development being a total of £42 millions Schemes involving many more millions were under review.

Dealing with the difficulties of the Municipalities and the Government in acquiring land for roads Mr. Thomas foreshadowed an early legislation to tax land values and unearned increment.

COAL ORDERS FROM CANADA.

Six hundred-thousand tons of British hard coal would be sent to Canada this year and the difficulty next year would not be to secure customers but to meet the demand. He was also hopeful regarding soft coal and traders had ordered for 570,000 ton ships to deal with coal next year alone.

He was even more optimistic regarding steel and was arranging to put Export Credits Commission in a position to finance large tonnage of it.

He declared that what could be done in Canada could be done elsewhere and he was optimistic regarding the future and hoped that house would accept the statement as a first indication of "three months hard labour".

NOTHING NEW IN LABOUR'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. George Lloyd George described the proposals of Mr. Thomas as "Timid, pusillanimous and unintelligent."

Mr. Maxton complained that proposals contained nothing that had not been tried out by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Worthington Evans regretted that the House had nothing more offered it than some very tentative efforts.

A vote on Mr. Thomas salary expenses on which the debate was initiated was agreed to without division.—Reuter.

PRESERVING CHURCH PROPERTY.

—:o:—

Public Meeting At Bandra.

(From a Correspondent.)

A very large gathering of Mount Carmel's parishioners, both men and women, met in the compound of the Church in response to the circular issued by the deputies and other parishioners of the Church to consider the ways and means of "preserving the rights of management of Church property and school attached thereto" which have been vested in the fishermen parishioners of the said Church since the day of its foundation and consecration by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun under the rules and regulations made in that behalf and accepted by the said Bishop

Mr. Thomas Falcon having been voted to the chair, Mr. Thomas D'Mello read an undertaking dated 3rd November 1929 from the Vicar Rev. C. A. D'Abreo to the effect that the constitution of the Church is at present the same as it was before, namely, in the hands of the fisherfolks, and should any change in the future be contemplated to have the management taken out from the hands of the fisherfolks, he would endeavour his best to have this right of the fisherfolks maintained, which was adopted unanimously with acclamation.

The following further resolutions were unanimously passed:

I. "Resolved that the Rev. Vicar should call out the long delayed meeting of the Deputies and render all accounts within a week."

II. "Resolved that the recent Decree of the division of Parishes in Bandra by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay in view of the fisherfolks existing rights at Mount Carmel's Church are being maintained, this Decree will not interfere with the status of any of its original parishioners—the builders and founders of the Church."

III. It was also resolved that copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Rev. Vicar of Mount Carmel's Church, and to His Grace The Archbishop of Bombay.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

Mr. Hayman's Tour.

NEW DELHI, November 4.

Mr. Hayman, Member of the Railway Board, leaves Delhi on the 12th November and arrives at Howrah on the 13th. He leaves for Kharagpur on the 13th morning, returning to Calcutta the same evening. He halts at Calcutta on the 14th and 15th, and leaves on the 16th to Lahore, arriving there on the 18th. Leaving there on 19th evening, he returns to Delhi the next morning. —A. P.

APPEAL TO YOUTH LEAGUES.

—:o:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman's Exhortation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, has issued the following appeal to all the Youth Leagues in the Bombay Presidency affiliated to the League.

The Third Session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference will be held on the 23rd and 24th November at Ahmedabad, Dr. Sumant Mehta, President of the Ahmedabad Youth League has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

SEND IN YOUR NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

Invite all the Youth Leagues in the Presidency affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Youth League to send in their nominations for the Presidentship of the Conference. Nominations should reach the office of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, Madon House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

I also cordially invite Youths from all over the Bombay Presidency to attend the Conference as Delegates in large number and make it even a better success than the two preceding sections. In view of the critical political situation in the country, I trust the Youths of the Western Presidency will rally to the biggest annual event in their Youth World.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN KARNATAK.

—:o:—

Health And Child Welfare Exhibition At Hubli.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 2.

The Bombay Presidency Health and Child Welfare Exhibition was opened by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes at Hubli in Kanarese School No. 2 on Koppikar Road.

This was the first of its size in Karnatak. A rough idea of its size could be obtained from the fact that 608 Posters, mostly in Canarese, Marathi and English were displayed, 273 Exhibits such as models, instruments and other materials were put on view. The exhibition was arranged in 17 separate rooms and divided into 27 Sections.

An attempt was made to demonstrate, how many diseases such as Plague and Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentry, Malaria, are spread and hot, they can be easily prevented by observing certain rules of personal cleanliness and careful dieting, etc.

The special feature of the Exhibition, however, was the elaborate arrangement of Maternity and Child Welfare Stalls. Here one could notice vividly the harm done by an untrained Dai through ignorance and unnecessary interference which could be avoided.

Every day a varied programme of songs, dialogues, skits in Canarese and Marathi on Health and Children Welfare Subjects was also arranged.

There will be an exhibition of Cinema film free of charge to the poor. Special seating arrangement will be made for a nominal charge of one anna only.

INDIANS ARRESTED IN ITALY.

—:o:—

Question In Commons.

LONDON, November 4.

In the House of Commons at question time Major Graham Pole asked a question regarding the nature of suspicion entertained by the Italian Government against the British Indian subjects Mr. Mahamed Nasir and Mr. B. Chandra Bose who were recently arrested by the Italian authorities in Italy and were transported to India.

Mr. Henderson replied it had not been possible to ascertain from the Italian Police the nature of suspicion but he was communicating with His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome.—Reuter.

NEW 5 PER CENT. LOAN.

—:o:—

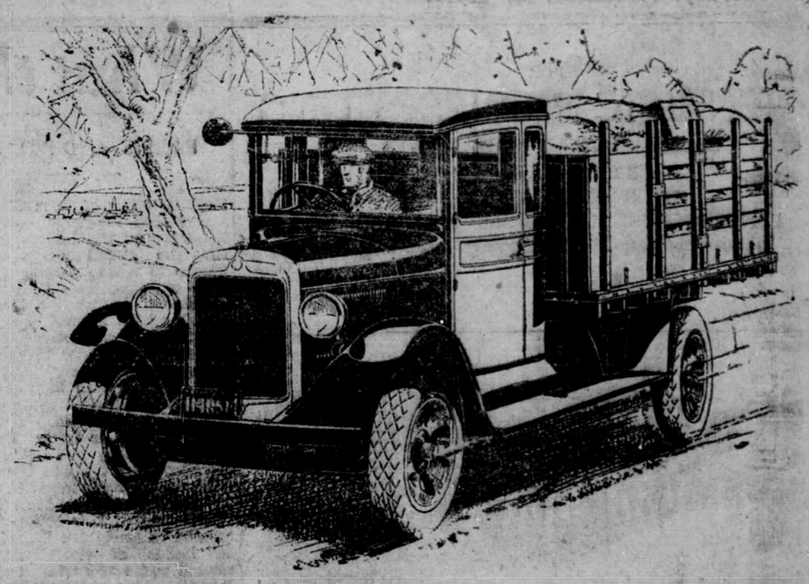
Prospectus Published.

—:o:—

LONDON, November 4.

The prospectus is published of the new Government Five Per Cent Loan for unlimited amount at a price of £100 redeemable between 1944 and 1964 which is issued with the object of reducing floating debt and £2184 millions of War Loan.

The outstanding holders of the War Loan converting will receive an equivalent nominal amount of the new loan provided they also take up a similar amount of new loan.—Reuter.



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STOCKS & SHARES

RATHER STEADY SESSION.

Small Turnover.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The Share Market ruled rather steady with a small turnover of business. Mill Shares opened at unchanged prices but later on slightly improved. Tata Hydro Shares ruled steady. Tata Steel Shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Some special arrangement is every day brings daily production of Tata Steel Works and this information is used by bulls as a private tip to outsiders to stimulate buying. Various figures of Steel productions are talked off among which 42,800 tons of finished steel is favourite. It remains to be seen whether this figure is officially confirmed but the other section is also busy saying higher production will eventually tell on prices. However ardent bulls say that the cost of production of Stee is the cheapest in the world and Japan had to keep a tight wall of tariff against large imports. Tata Steel Shares are highly manipulated and the general state is overbought. Present situation will continue but it will be interesting to recall that the brighter state of industrial outlook in the United States of America which stimulated gigantic bull movement but it ended at last and is having its effect to-day with bitter experience for those who entered the market at higher level. Of course there is little or no chance for a similar play on our Stock Exchange, nevertheless the fact remains that in the face of tight money and high Bank rate any attempt to engineer further upshot is likely to meet with a premature collapse. It is easy to buy in an advancing market but unloading requires courage to sell out long interest in a collapsing market.

On cash business was done as under:—Elphinstone Mill Rs. 6-8-0. E. D. Sassoon As. 6. Mercantile Press Rs. 515. Eastern Bank Rs. 88. Imperial Bank Rs. 1,375 new issues Rs. 337-8-0, 341-4-0. Union Bank Rs. 3-5-0, Rs. 3-5-6. Central Bank Rs. 17-5-0, Rs. 17-2-0

Andhra Ordi Rs. 750, 745. Tata Power Ordi. Rs. 660, Rs. 655. Tram Pref. Rs. 64-8-0. Karachi Electricity Rs. 151-4-0, Tata Hydro Defds. Rs. 108, Katni Defds. Rs. 698-12-0, Punjab Ordi. Rs. 11-14-0. Rs. 11-12-0, New India Rs. 20-14-0, Scindia Rs. 13-10, Rs. 13-8-0, Tata Steel Second Pref. Rs. 84 Rs. 84-12. B. B. Petrol Rs. 4-13-0

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

† Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160.

Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 150.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 703/172
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 481/4.
Century 100, 326/4.
Colaba Land 100, 133/12.
Crescent, 100, 87-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 141-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 6/10.
Fazulbhoy 320, 551/4.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10; 123/2.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 1.200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221, 367/8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1.000, 100; 1300
Kohinoor 10, 16/1/4.
Khandesh 1.000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 165.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495
Manekji Petit 1.000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50. nil, 20.
Mevet Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 167/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 331/4.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10. nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4.480
Simplex 180, 20, 50
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 415.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500. 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 99/8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76/8.
Central 200 xd., 17/2.
Imperial 605. 40f. 1375.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341/4.
Union 5/11 3/5/6.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd xd. 17/6.
Central India Mining 5-12
Gwalior Cement 88. 96.
Indian Cement 277/8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/14.
Shahabad Cement, 10y. 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y 87.
Katni Defd. 698/12.
Katni Defd. 698/12.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90
Dhoud Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 79-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90. 1/ 5/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 745.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 144/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1260.
Tata Power 800; nil 655.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 515.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17½y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20-14/
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2025.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 328/12.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50. nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 230/10,
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 770.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-14.
Indian Radio Ord 357-8 def 357-8
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 13/9.
Tata Construction xd. 47.
Tata Iron Defd. 73.
Tata Iron Defd. 296/4.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 105.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref. 84/12.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The local market opened weak at Rs. 328 for Broach A-M delivery on lower New York quotations. There was some long liquidation at this level which was absorbed by short covering. Liverpool opening advices were steady and prices improved to Rs. 328-8 but again declined on easier Liverpool advices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 327/10
Oomra D./J. 281/8
Oomra March 287/8
Bengal D./J. 222/8
Bengal March 229/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

November	185.60—2.50
February	190.30—2.50
May	194.00—0.70

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bengal 223 D.-J.
Bengal 230 March.
Broach 328 A.-M.
Umra 232 D.-J.
Umra 238 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bengal 235, 232, 228, 223 Ready.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

200 Birla Bros., Arvi, 242.
100 Khatau Mill, Pulgaon, 235.
100 H. Rambhagat, Bagalkot, 305.
100 Bombay & Co., Akola 231.
100 P. Crystal & Co., Arvi, 236.
200 P. Crystal & Co. Angangaon, 253.
100 Aboobakar & Co., Kasganj, 227.
100 Chacheti Thakarshi & Co., Akola, 279-1/4.
100 Bussan & Co., Jalna, 233.
100 Bussan & Co., Khandesh, 236.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Ready. Red leafy.	Ready. Average. New	Old.
Bengal Superfine		225	
Bengal Fine		220	200
Bengal F.G.		215	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine		.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.		.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine		.....	255
Nagpur Savner Fine		.....	255
Yeotmal Fine		.....	245
Arvi Fine		.....	245
Amraoti Fine		.....	240
Khamgaon-Akola Fine		.....	235
Mulkapur Fine		.....	215
Khandesh Fine		.....	215
Muthia Fine		.....	195
Muthia F.G.		.....	175
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		.....	240
Purna F.G.G.S.		.....	235
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		.....	235
Indore Ujjain Fine		.....	210
Burwah Sanavad Fine		.....	230
Surat Fine		.....	.....
Broach Fine		.....	.....
Broach F.G.		.....	.....
Westerns M.G.		.....	.....
Cambodia		.....	565
Mirai/Sangli		.....	310
Compta Good		.....	293
Jinia		.....	420
Busoga		.....	425

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales
5 Days.
Bombay, Nov. 5.

	This year.	
Khandesh	545	5,079
Central India	151	11,339
Barsi and Nagar	1,238	6,191
Hyderabad-Gaorani	71	1,393
Berar	2,621	22,533
Central Provinces	379	7,433
Total Oomras	5,005	53,963
Dholera		4,403
N.-W. Provinces	5,158	15,628
Rajputana	416	2,908
Sind-Punjab	693	4,318
Broach	111	4,229
Coompta & Dharwar	238	26,947
Westerns-Northerns	197	8,566
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,636
Persian		46
American		1,050
Egyptian and African	1,572	15,199
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		65
Total	13,300	141,063

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 5.
1st Sept. to 31st Oct.
Yesterday.

	This year.	
Europe	2,162	126,360
Japan and China	2,055	122,728
Coast Ports	100	2,655
Un-country by Rail		16,114
Afloat to Europe		12,274
China and Japan		
Total	4,317	280,703

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Nov
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 1st/15th Dec.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 917.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 131 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's Selling D D 120 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's Selling D D 152 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 27/32 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 13/16 4th inst.
London/Paris 123.30 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 4th inst.
London/Italy 93.10 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 2nd inst £4/4/11 1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 15/16 2nd inst. 22 15/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/8 2nd inst. 23 1/8 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 3/16 2nd inst. 50 1/8 4th inst
London Discounts 3 mos. 5 13/16 per cent. 2nd inst 5 13/16 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 5 13/16 per cent 2nd inst. 5 13/16 per cent 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent. Nominal. 3 mos. 3 1/4 per cent. 6 mos. 5 per cent. 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Featureless. Very little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Nov. 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 68/4.
3½ per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/5.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77/4.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/12.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97 11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101 1/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9
6-1/2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 197 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 197 Rs. 75.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/7.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates, 20th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/2/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/1/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Call Money 2 1/2 per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Private Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Rate of Money in Open Market 5½.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	
Textile	0 12 3
Century	0 11 9
Karimbhoy	0 11 6
Gold Mohor	0 11 9
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.):—	
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 0
Pehlad	0 14 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	
No. 5202/5303:—	
Rachael Mill	1 0 0
David	1 0 0
Moon	1 0 0
Phoenix	1 0 0
Jam	0 14 6
Apollo	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH-x Quality:—	
David	0 15 3
Swan Finlay	0 15 9
Apollo	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	0 15 3
Century	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 14 9
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 13 9
Rachael	0 14 6
David	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 7-1/2
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 6
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 14 9
Textile	0 14 9
Century	0 14 6
David	0 14 6
Apollo	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Textile (Bycycle)	1 0 9
Jacob	1 0 6
David	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 6
3732 Moon	1 0 6
3842 Mayer	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Textile (Bycycle)	0 15 9
Century	0 15 9
Jacob	0 15 6
Moon Mill	0 15 6
	Per Piece
1386 Tata	2 15 0
David	0 15 3
HIN COLOURED:—	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 0 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN:—	
4488	12 3 0
8383	9 4 0
38	9 9 0
Yards 120	20 3 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	10 4 0
8015	9 2 0
9797	9 4 0
6300	10 2 0
44000	9 0 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peech	11 1 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5500 Sholapur.	
SALITA:—	Per lb.
Century	0 15 0
Tata	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta	1 2 0
Victoria	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 1 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA:—	
Yards 5 to 9:—	
Chhawani	
China	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 3
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	0 15 9
Yards 10:—	
Chhawani	— — —
China	1 0 0
Moon	1 0 3
Phoenix	1 0 0
Maher	1 0 3
Simplex	0 15 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

U. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 4th October 1929, 1929-30 4447000; 1928-29 1351000.
Receipts Yesterday 4th October 1929, 1929-30 92000; 1928-29 76000.
Exports to date 4th October 1929, 1929-30 1083000; 1928-29 2633000.
Stock at Ports 2nd November 1929, 1929-30 2320000; 1928-29 1050000.
Stock Interior Towns 2nd Nov. 1929, 1929-30 1305000; 1928-29 1034000.
Stock Liverpool 2nd November 1929, 1929-30 677000; 1928-29 516000.
Visible Supply 2nd November 1929, 1929-30 5068000; 1928-29 4745000.
Quantity in Sight 2nd November 1929, 1929-30 7166000; 1928-29 3250000.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Castorseeds, Dely. May opening Rs. 48-15-6; lowest Rs. 48-12-6; and closing Rs. 48-14-0. Groundnuts Dely. Feb. opening Rs. 53-1-0; lowest 52-12-6; and closing Rs. 52-14-0.

LONGEST ELECTRIC TRACTION IN THE EMPIRE

Continued from page. 12.)

only 40 per cent. of their time.

There are, however, some wider considerations to which I should like, if I may, to draw attention for a moment.

Electrification means that on this large section of line a new class of locomotive is entirely replacing the older type. In so doing it will therefore release the best of the older stock to replace inferior stock elsewhere on the line, and accordingly one of the effects of this change will be to raise the general average of equipment on this railway.

Then it seems to me that the effect on the quality of the staff employed by the railway is likely to be somewhat similar. If modern high-grade machinery aims at leaving as little as possible to the personal factor, so also it requires a smaller but more highly trained staff. I am afraid that the days when a knowledgeable driver could, so to speak, plug up a hole in his boiler during a journey have passed, and everyone will have to realise that 1500 volts cannot be trifled with!

MORE COMFORTS IN TRAVEL.

It will be noticed that I have dwelt more on the economic side of this electrification than on what I may call the traffic side. In discussing an innovation such as this, the temptation perhaps is to lay too much emphasis on the speed aspect, which indeed is the most spectacular, but not, I think, the most important. I would even go so far as to say that if this electrification yielded no increase of speed and convenience of travel, this project could still have justified itself on the other considerations I have mentioned. Anything which enables services to be carried on more economically is an addition to the resources of the country just as anything which improves the conditions of labour is an addition to the progress of the nation.

But when we do turn to considerations of speed and comfort there are other attractive reflections in the picture.

And another way in which this easier and more rapid travel will pay for itself is in the encouragement of tourist traffic. We have already seen a marked development of this traffic from both England and America. All of it tends to bring grist to the Indian mill, and anything likely to give an impetus to it is to be welcomed. And, taking an even wider point of view, we may reflect that all travel begets inter-knowledge and, in so far as they promote it these electric engines may yet claim to have achieved something in the role of ambassadors between India and the rest of the world.

Thus whether we look on the transformation of this line as an engineering feat; or as an economic achievement; or as an influence on employment; or simply as a means of communication; in each case we must find that this opening ceremony has a profound significance which extends far beyond the limits of this Presidency.

MR. BRAYSHAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Member Railway Board, associating the Government of India with the invitation to His Excellency the Governor to open the Electric Service, in the course of his speech said:—

From a Railway point of view the service, which will be inaugurated to-day, is an entirely different project from that of the suburban electrification. To a city like Bombay, built on an island but with limited room for expansion, the development of her suburbs, to relieve the congestion caused by the ever increasing population, is an absolute necessity. The point had been reached when it became impossible for either of the Bombay Railways to carry their traffic efficiently by means of steam, without the expenditure of very large sums of money, an expenditure which could only have relieved the situation for a limited period and only delayed the electrification for a few years. The administrations of both the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways, therefore, decided that the sooner electric traction was introduced the better it would be for the prosperity and health of the citizens of Bombay. I think both Railways can claim that their foresight has been fully justified and that Bombay is now a healthier and happier city on account of this.

RAILWAYS CARRYING OUT THEIR DUTY.

Though, of course, the Railways have had their troubles and services have at times been interrupted, many here present will remember the trouble caused by our friend the crow insisting on building his nest on the overhead equipment, these difficulties have now been overcome and both Railways can justifiably claim that they are carrying out their duty to the public in providing a rapid, frequent and punctual service.

The main line service, which Your Excellency is about to declare open will deal with all long distance traffic to and from Victoria Terminus, both passenger and goods, and it is hoped that within the next year steam traction will have been entirely replaced by electric traction between Bombay and Poona and Bombay and Igatpuri.

Emphasis has not unnaturally been laid by Mr. Burn on the advantages of electrification for the citizens of Bombay and Poona, but it must not be forgotten that the rest of India will share in these advantages in that all the great centres of India will be brought appreciably nearer Bombay. Every year that passes makes speed of greater importance in the every day life of the human race—in fact now-a-days the prosperity of a country may be said to be measured by the speed of its transportation.

PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC TRACTION.

There is one point of considerable historical interest the train, which will convey Your Excellency back to Bombay, will pass over the first length of railway built in India. I refer to the portion from Byculla to Thana. So to the G. I. P. Railway Admin'stration belongs not only the honour of being the first to introduce electric traction, but also that of being the Pioneers of Railway construction in this great continent.

WHAT POVERTY OF BLOOD MEANS.

HOW TO COMBAT IT.

Poverty of blood means lack of Iron in the blood, causes Anaemia, Weakness, Nervousness, etc., and makes you feel thoroughly run down and tired of life. This condition is easily remedied by supplying the blood with plenty of Iron and making it rich and red again: the best way to do this is by taking ordinary Iron Jelloids, they are the form of Iron which the blood finds most easy to absorb and are not only easy to take but quite cheap; sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12. They are made in four kinds, No. 1 for children under 12 and delicate ladies. No. 2 for adults. No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong.

Take a course now and you will never regret it.

(1) (Advt.)

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Specifications of Four German Jangle Machines:—

Maker:—Fr. Gebauer of Berlin.

No of metal bowls—2 only (Big).

No. of metal bowls—3 only (Small).

Working lengths of all Five bowls—9'—9-1/2".

Dia. of 2 big bowls—23-1/2".

Dia. of 3 small bowls—10-3/4".

Dia. of 2 top coppered rams—5-3/4".

Dia. of 2 bottom coppered rams —5-1/8".

Complete with G. M. pumps and fast-loose driving pulleys, etc.

All four in working order.

Apply to the MANAGER, Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company Ltd., Ahmedabad.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1929.

LONGEST ELECTRIC TRACTION IN THE EMPIRE

Main Line From Poona To Bombay Electrified.

GOVERNOR PERFORMS THE OPENING CEREMONY.

Before a distinguished gathering of visitors from Bombay and Poona His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, performed the imposing ceremony of the inauguration of the Main Line Electric Services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on Tuesday noon at the Poona Station. As the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway put it in his welcome speech, the inauguration of the newly electrified main line section from Kalyan to Poona completes another very large phase of this Railway's general scheme for the electrification of its services with a view to facilitate both travel and transport.

DEPARTURE FOR POONA.

The Special Electric Train which by the way is the last word in point of facility and comfort left Victoria Terminus for Poona at 7-40 a.m. with the invited guests from Bombay. On its journey down the line it was drawn by ordinary steam engines. It reached Poona at about 11-30 a.m.

The Poona Station was quite tastefully decorated for the function. The Special Electric Train with the Locomotive that was to be attached to it was drawn up alongside of the main platform. His Excellency the Governor arrived at Poona Station, at 12 noon. He was received by Mr. D. S. Burn, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. His Excellency then inspected a Guard of Honour of the first Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment under the Command of Capt. R. S. Moberly. This was followed by the presentation to His Excellency by the Agent of the members of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Railway Officials, Engineers and Contractors, all of whom had contributed to the success of the project.

Mr. D. S. Burn, the Agent, then read his welcome address and requested His Excellency to declare the Main Line Electric Service open for the public traffic. Mr. Brayshay, a member of the Railway Board, associated himself and the Railway Board with the invitation to His Excellency to open the service.

MAIN LINE ELECTRIC SERVICE DECLARED OPEN.

Amidst loud applause, His Excellency declared the Main Electric Service open for public traffic by pressing a button which raised the detonator of the Locomotive attached to the Special Electric Train.

On its journey up the line the special train was drawn by electric locomotives. The train left the Poona Station at about 1 p.m. with His Excellency and the distinguished guests. A part of the distance was covered at the top speed of sixty miles an hour.

INSPECTION OF KALYAN POWER HOUSE.

On its way back, the train stopped for nearly an hour at Kalyan Power Station (Thakurli Railway Station). His Excellency and the guests spent this time in inspecting the Power Station. The Special Train arrived at Victoria Terminus exactly at 5 p.m. The return journey was covered in a little over three hours' time. All the stations between Poona and Bombay were thronged by sight-seers who demonstrated their enthusiasm by shouting and waving their kerchiefs as the Special Train passed by them.

AGENT'S SPEECH.

In requesting the Governor to open the line Mr. D. S. Burn, the G. I. P. Agent said:—

The inauguration of the newly electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona which is being performed by Your Excellency to-day, completes another very large phase of this Railway's general scheme for the electrification of its services between Bombay, Poona and Igatpuri.

Communication between Bombay and the monsoon season Capital of the Presidency has always been a matter of first class importance. The first roadway up the Bhore Ghaut was constructed in 1830. Shortly afterwards, the mails for Poona, which had previously been taken by boat across Bombay harbour and thence by coolie, were sent by a regular mail cart service along the new road. Passengers were conveyed by this service, the journey then occupying 24 hours and costing about Rs. 100.

The first train to Poona took approximately 6 hours for the journey and it is anticipated that with electric traction this timing will be now reduced to approximately 3 hours.

The Main Line Electrification from Kalyan to Poona is the first entirely main length of track to be electrified in India.

It is expected that the section between Kalyan and Igatpuri will be completed by the end of March 1930. When this is done it is believed that the G. I. P. Railway will have the greatest length of electrified main line in the British Empire and the entire scheme will be one of the most important main line electrifications in the world.

The total mileage of electrified main line track beyond Kalyan will be 272 single track miles, or together with sidings, 338 miles.

The advantages to be obtained from electrification are many.

ELIMINATION OF BHORE GHAUT.

Connected with the electrification scheme is that of the elimination of the Bhore Ghaut Reversing Station. This has already resulted in a considerable saving in running time, by making it possible to run the full train loads which can be hauled up the ghauts by the electric locomotives, it will effect a great reduction in the cost of haulage as well as doubling the carrying capacity of this section of the line.

There are three tunnels in all aggregating 4,598 feet. The longest of these is 3,100 feet built throughout on a curve of the sharpest radius which occurs in these ghauts. Making allowance for curvature and the considerable increased spacing of tracks necessitated by the adoption of the latest standard dimensions has involved a tunnel section of 34 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 6 inches high, which is considered to be the largest tunnel in the world.

This long tunnel was driven through practically solid trap rock, by means of a top heading worked from either end and from two intermediate vertic shafts over a 100 feet in depth, thus providing six working faces and in this manner the work was carried through very expeditiously.

The difficulties encountered were great enhanced by unforeseen discharges of water from subterranean springs which required to be disposed of by continuous pumping.

The completion of this long tunnel on which the opening of the line depended, was carried through in a perfof of 32 months, which in the circumstances was a very creditable performance.

Sanction for the G. I. P. Main Line Electrification was given by the Secretary of State for India in November 1925, and the total amount of the original estimate, exclusive of the Power House, was approximately £4,150,000, i.e., about 5.53 crores of rupees. The sanction to the estimate for the Kalyan Power House, amounting to Rs. 97,40,420 was given in March 1926, and the principal contracts were let during 1927.

Owing to its situation half way up the ghauts, the Thakurwadi Sub-Station is supplied with power from Karjat at a pressure of 22,000 volts partly through a 3-phase transmission line carried on the track structures and partly through cables running alongside the track.

The extra high tension transmission lines are led in to Sub-Stations situated about 12 miles apart so that the pressure can be stopped down and the electrical energy can be fed into the overhead track conductors at suitable intervals as direct current at 1,500 volts.

There are 11 Sub-Stations on the main line system, these being situated at Vangani, Karjat, Thakurwadi, Lonavla, Kamshet, Shelarwadi and Kirkee on the South-East line and Vasind, Thansit, Kasara and Igatpuri on the North-East line. The Sub-Stations at Vangani and Kirkee and at Vasind and Igatpuri are 3-unit Sub-Stations, the remainder being 2-unit Sub-Stations. Five of these Sub-Stations are manually operated and six are operated by remote control. The voltage is transformed from 95,000 to 560 and the electrical energy is then converted into direct current at 1,500 volts by means of rotary converters arranged in pairs and running in series. Each rotary converter set has a capacity of 2500 kilowatts on a continuous rating and can take heavy overloads for short periods.

The electric locomotives which will be used for the service on the electrified portion of the main line have been described as being "amongst the largest and most interesting as yet built in England.

Railways are amongst the greatest blessings enjoyed by mankind and everything which tends to improve their operation is deserving of hearty support. This great main line electrification marks a very big advance in railway working in India and is technically and financially abundantly justified.

To give some idea of the extent of the work of main line and suburban electrification and the connected works, Victoria Terminus and the realignment over the ghats, it may be mentioned that the sanctioned estimates are equivalent to approximately £8,000,000 sterling.

Throughout the preparation and execution of the work we have been fortunate in our Consulting Engineers Messrs. Merz and Partners whose representatives Mr. Lydall and Mr. Hebber I am pleased to say are with us to-day.

The principal contractors employed in connection with the electrical work have all done good work.

The railway's engineering, transportation and mechanical departments under Mr. Fraser, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Bigg-Wither have all rendered yeoman service.

Sir George Rainy, the Honourable Member for Railways and Commerce had intended to be present to-day had his engagements permitted. Mr. Russell, the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Mr. Pearsons, the Financial Commissioner of Railways had arranged to be present but have had to return to Delhi on account of urgent business. We much regret being unavoidably deprived of the presence of these gentlemen: Mr. Brayshay, Member of the Railway Board, we are glad to say, is with us to-day.

On behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration, I beg to thank your Excellency for having so kindly agreed to open the main line electrification which to their common advantage will bring into so much closer touch Bombay, the second city in the British Empire, and the great city of Poona.

I have now much pleasure in asking your Excellency to declare open the main line electrification of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to press the electric bell in front of you which will be the signal for bringing into use the electrified working of the section between Poona and Kalyan.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor's in opening the Main Line Electric Service at Poona in the course of his speech said:—

This ceremony marks the commencement of a new order of things on a stretch of line which frequent journeys have made so familiar to most of us that we had almost come to regard it as partaking of the immutability of the Ghats themselves. Sometimes such progress is gradual and a pause here to think of the wonderful manner in which railway construction has developed in India since the first line from Bombay to Thana was completed three quarters of a century ago. Sometimes, however, progress is marked by a definite new departure a sudden leap, a new departure a sudden leap, almost a revolution, which makes the former order of things seem obsolete. I think we may describe the electrification of this as one of those definite departures. It is true that it is not based on a new discovery, but it involves a new use of means which deeply alters the character of travel and transport, just as the electrification of the Underground Railways revolutionised traffic conditions in London. And because that was a true step, as I said just now, it led to specialisation and great development in the construction of the tube railways.

SUPERIORITY OF ELECTRIC TRANSPORT.

We have already, during the last 3 years, seen the gradual electrification of the suburban lines leading out of Bombay, and in this process the railways have been following generally accepted principles rather than breaking fresh ground. For on routes carrying a dense passenger traffic electrification undoubtedly results in a much more frequent service and enables the lines to carry a volume of traffic which could not possibly be handled with steam locomotives. Such an enterprise cannot, however, be judged entirely by experience elsewhere. It cannot be said that because main line electrification has been successful in one set of conditions, its superiority in all conditions is therefore demonstrated.

Perhaps I may illustrate this point by the examples of Switzerland and England. In Switzerland the easy generation of electricity by water power; combined with the steep gradients and numerous tunnels, has provided every circumstance favourable to electrification. On gradients of 1 in 37, such as we share with Switzerland, the enormously greater hauling power of the electric locomotive finds its most advantageous scope in dealing with a heavy goods traffic.

But in other countries, where coal is available almost everywhere on its location and distribution. For instance in England, where coa is available almost everywhere the inducements to main line electrification are far less and it might even react unfavourably on the very industry on which railways so largely rely for their freight. There is no coal on this side of India, and the advantages of concentrating the consumption of coal used to generate power by steam, as well as of using a lower grade of fuel, provide a strong economic justification and should even benefit the coal trade by providing a market for inferior coal.

But where primary considerations of this kind are favourable to electrification, and especially where, as here, there are the extra inducements of steepr gradients and Ghat tunnels, its immediate advantages are so marked and its ulterior effects so far-reaching that they appeal strongly both to the reason and to the imagination.

Mr. Burns has already enumerated many of the advantages to be obtained by electrification. It is an impressive list, sufficient to convince the most sceptical, and I would add to what he has said that it is one of the intrinsic properties of electric locomotives to work for 24 hours a day if needed, and experience in Switzerland has shown that they can be in service for 80 per cent. of their time, while steam locomotives average

(Continued on page 11.)

ANDHRA YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman's Parting Advice.

BEZWADA, Nov. 4.

After the presidential address was delivered by Mr. Nariman last evening a resolution supporting the Sarda Bill was passed by an overwhelming majority Another resolution declaring India's goal as complete independence free from all foreign control was accepted without opposition. Resolutions for the removal of "unouchability" and for the appointment of a Committee to organise the Youth Movement were also adopted.

Concluding Mr. Nariman congratulated the Andhra Youth on the successful way the proceedings were conducted and hoped that they would give a good account of themselves when he next visited Andhradesa.

With a vote of thanks by the Raja of Jayantipur the Conference concluded its sittings. Mr. Tirumal Rao invited next Conference to Cocanada.—Free Press.

ANDHRA WILL NOT LAG BEHIND.

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar At Provincial Conference.

BEZWADA, Nov. 4.

The Andhradesa Conference was held this morning in Durgakala Mandir with Mr. Hardikar of Hubli on the chair. Mr. M. Bala-Subramaniya Gupta welcomed the delegates in a short speech. Mr. Hardikar who rose amidst loud cheers responding said he as a soldier was not there to deliver speeches but to do and call upon all others to do what the country demanded. He observed the Hindustani Seva Dal was established to form India's National Army and hasten India's fight to the achievement of complete independence. It sought to discipline and organise India's youth to save the Motherland and to form a National Militia for India.

ANDHRADESA WOULD NOT LAG BEHIND.

We felt that Congress organisations and especially Andhradesa which formed the first Seva Dal organisations in 1923 at Cocanada would promote the cause as best as possible. Mr. Hardikar then gave out the Dal's programme and pointed out how it stood to weld the forces of youth in the land into a disciplined body. He stated that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had written to him to be prepared to obey the country's call in 1930 and it was his belief that Andhradesa would not lag behind.

A condolence resolution was passed on Jatindranath's demise and it was also resolved to organise several Committees all through the Andhra Province.—Free Press.

Condolence Resolutions.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, Nov. 4.

The open session of the Andhra Provincial Conference resumed its sitting with Mr. Narasimharaj in the chair. About 500 delegates attended the Conference. Moved from the chair resolutions expressing regret at the demise of Messrs. Savagapalli Ramaswamigupta of Guntur, Kasanna Tellidevara Vasudevarao and Bhattavasala Naidu and Jatindranath were accepted all standing. Another resolution on the Land Revenue policy was passed unanimously. The Conference was then adjourned to evening.—Free Press.

Subjects Committee In Sessions.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, Nov. 4.

At the Subjects' Committee meeting that met last night with Mr. Narasimha Row in the chair and after a prolonged heated debate, resolutions were passed condemning the Land Revenue policy in the Presidency calling upon the Government to introduce a comprehensive Bill with the consent of people and to stop the settlement now in operation or that may be followed in future. The Conference also resolved that in case Government does not act to that effect and goes on collecting additional cess a vigorous propaganda should be carried on from Ryotwari population asking them to refuse to pay taxes and establish land leagues to effect a change of the present policy. Another resolution passed recommended to the Lahore Congress that Congressmen should be called upon not to contest elections for the Legislative Assembly and Councils either on the ticket of the Congress or of their own accord and those who continue as members resign their seats and also recommend to the Congress that it should give a mandate to the public to carry on intensive propaganda in the country for complete independence. — Free Press.

Sir Kurma's Health.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Durban.—Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi has not been quite free from fever, though he had a good day to-day.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, and Captain C. E. Morrison, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday.

Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Watt and Mr. R. Simpson dined at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

ARGUMENTS FOR JURY TRIAL ON FRIDAY.

Evidence Of Witnesses From England.

MEERUT CASE APPLICATIONS IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

MEERUT, Nov. 5.

When the hearing of the Meerut "conspiracy" case was resumed this morning Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate, announced the receipt of a telegram from the Allahabad High Court informing him that the applications filed by the defence would be heard to-day and orders communicated by wire.

Accused Dange protested against the delay in receipt of his letters and cited the instance of one letter received in Meerut on Friday last, but delivered to him to-day. Amidst laughter Mr. Langford James stated that investigations in this regard might include an enquiry into the delay in the receipt of his letter which was despatched from Calcutta on September 29, but was received by him yesterday. Crown Counsel added that he was very much annoyed over this delay.

Mr. Ansari, Defence Counsel, who returned from Allahabad today informed the Court of the absence of the accused, Usmani, and stated he would represent Usmani for the day.

The Magistrate passed an order on the application urging trial under provisions of Chapter 33 (Jury Trial) holding that the examination and cross-examination of some important witnesses now going on should be finished, and arguments on the application would be heard on November 8.

The Court then recorded the evidence of the three remaining witnesses from England. Captain Booth, examined by Mr. Langford James, deposed that he was employed in the General Post Office, London, and was in-charge of the Department which intercepted letters. Only responsible officers dealt with such work. He identified a number of communications, including money orders from London, as having been sent to Bradley, Spratt and others and said that one of such communications contained a message to Spratt as representative of the Manchester Conference. Crown Counsel informed the Court that Manchester meant Moscow. There was one money order from Bradley's mother to Bradley, instructing the latter to acknowledge the amount to the League, which, the Crown Counsel explained, stood for the Workers' Welfare League.

Mr. O. J. Hubburt, Senior Examiner, Passport Office, London, produced a number of applications for passports, and old passports relating to the movements of Thomas, Bell, C. P. Dutt and Harry Pollit. Witness observed that some of these passports contained Moscow exit visas.

Mr. William Macprice, Detective Inspector and Official Photographer, Scotland Yard, was then examined with reference to the photographs of a large number of documents which he said he was called upon to photograph on the 16th November 1925.—A. P.

MEERUT CASE APPLICATION IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

A number of applications in connection with the Meerut "Conspiracy" case were made to-day at the Allahabad High Court, before Mr. Justice Boys. No one represented the applicants. One was by Muzaffar Ahmed for his expert medical examination. Dange, Mirajkar and Nimbkar appealed for release on bail and personal attendance at the High Court. Dange and others also applied for the transfer of the Meerut case. There was also an application by Dange and another requesting the Court to take action against Mr. J. N. Shain and another of the "Hindustan Times" for alleged contempt of Court. No orders were passed to-day on the applications.—A. P.

INDIAN AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

Change In Route.

NO PASSENGERS TO BE CARRIED FOR SOME TIME

LONDON, November 4.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Winterton Mr. Wedgwood Benn was unable to say when the Karachi-Bombay air service would operate.

In consequence of the alteration of the route of the Indian Air Mail no passengers will be carried at present. The alteration necessitates fresh arrangements for accommodation and transport of passengers which are expected to be ready in a fortnight.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

—:o:—

To Go To Africa On Big Game Shooting.

LONDON, November 5.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will shortly resume his African tour which has interrupted by the King's illness last November. According to the present arrangements the Prince of Wales, it is reported, will sail for Cape Town on January 3 and from there he will go upcountry and shoot big game. His Royal Highness will be back in England early in April.—Reuter.

Vakils And Chief Judgeships.

—:o:—

LONDON, November 4.

Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole that he was not considering at present legislation for removing the ban preventing Vakils from becoming Chief Justices.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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